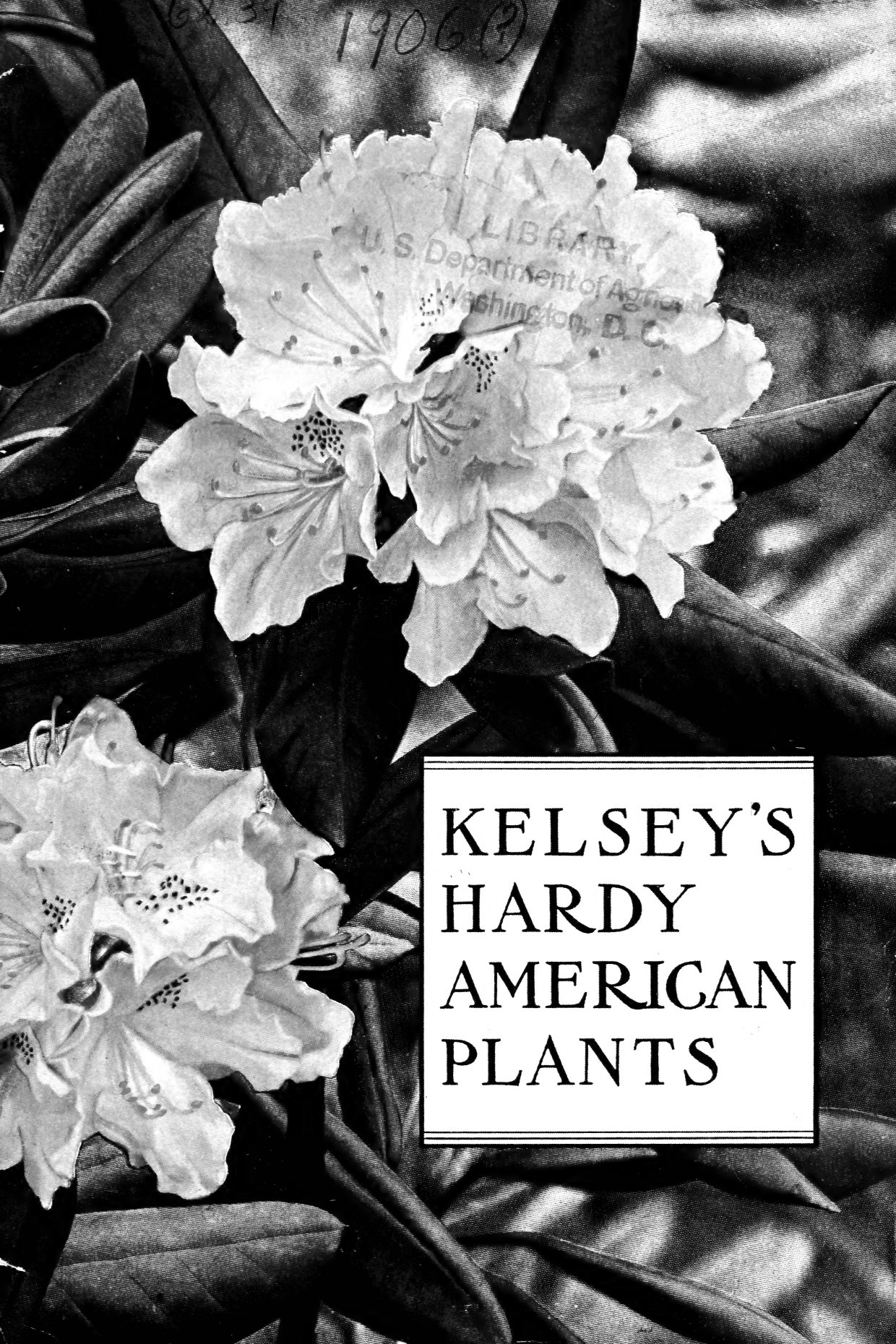


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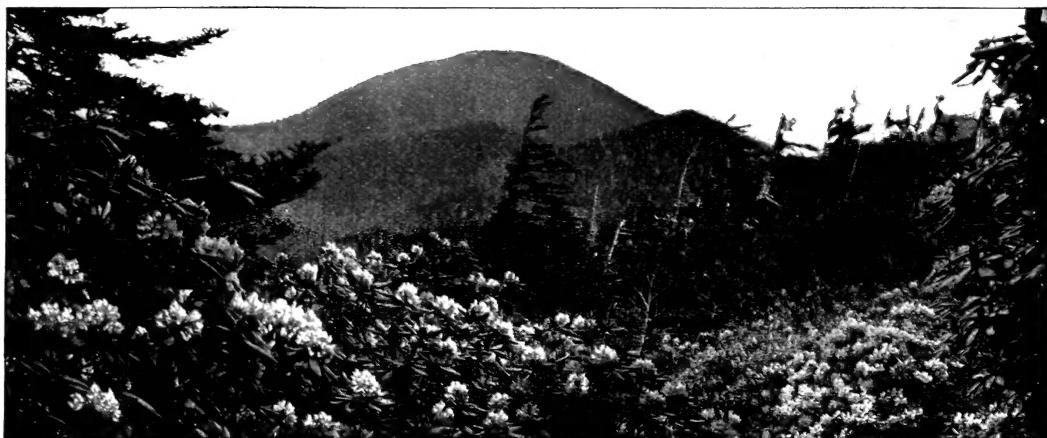
KELSEY'S
HARDY
AMERICAN
PLANTS



H. P. K.

HARLAN P. KELSEY
HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS
BOSTON, MASS.

MY ADDRESS WILL BE
AFTER MARCH 1, 1906,
SALEM, MASS.



Rhododendron catawbiense at 5,000 feet elevation, western North Carolina. Mt. Mitchell 6,600 feet the highest point east of the Rockies in the distance

MAKING RHODODENDRON BEDS AND THE PLANTING AND CARE OF NATIVE PLANTS

The Azaleas, Rhododendrons and nearly all ericaceous plants of this general type offered in our catalog are erroneously considered by many very difficult to grow successfully. This is because proper conditions of soil and location are not supplied, and one should bear in mind that in planting these things it is absolutely essential to start aright.

Rhododendrons, Azaleas and a large variety of American plants grow naturally in shady, damp situations, and **are surface feeders with fine, hair-like roots**; therefore drought checks growth or kills outright very quickly. In preparing beds for these things, and especially Rhododendrons, a northern exposure should be chosen where possible, and preferably where there is shade much of the day. Excavate to a depth of 2 to 3 feet or more, and fill in with a mixture of leaf-mold, surface loam, swamp peat or muck or field sods, with a few loads of sharp sand.

All material should be well rotted and mixed. The ground should be kept thoroughly mulched with leaves and moisture supplied in dry weather. **Well-rotted** manure may be used in preparing beds and as an occasional top-dressing, but in no case must stimulating or heating manure be used.

Ericaceous plants will not grow in soil containing **large quantities** of lime in any form, and dry, hard ground is sure death. Almost any material containing vegetable matter will serve as a mulch.

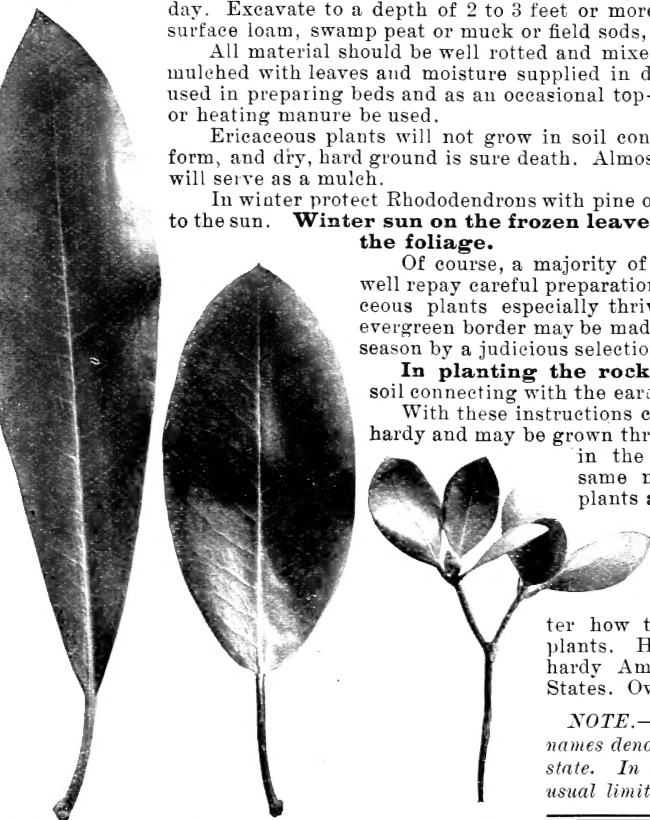
In winter protect Rhododendrons with pine or spruce boughs, particularly where exposed to the sun. **Winter sun on the frozen leaves often kills Rhododendrons or spoils the foliage.**

Of course, a majority of the plants do not need such care, but all well repay careful preparation of beds and planting. Ferns and herbaceous plants especially thrive in the Rhododendron bed, and such an evergreen border may be made to produce a profusion of bloom the whole season by a judicious selection of species.

In planting the rockery, see that ferns and other plants have soil connecting with the earth below, otherwise they dry out and die.

With these instructions carefully carried out, our Native Plants are hardy and may be grown throughout the United States except, perhaps, in the extreme North and Northwest, and the same may well be said of our beautiful native plants as of any others: give a good, rich, deep soil, with abundant well-decayed vegetable food and good drainage, and the results must be satisfactory. We will gladly give advice and suggestions in this line to any one wishing to know better how to successfully grow our charming native plants. Highlands Nursery is the only collection of hardy American plants exclusively in the United States. Over 100 acres and 600 species of native plants.

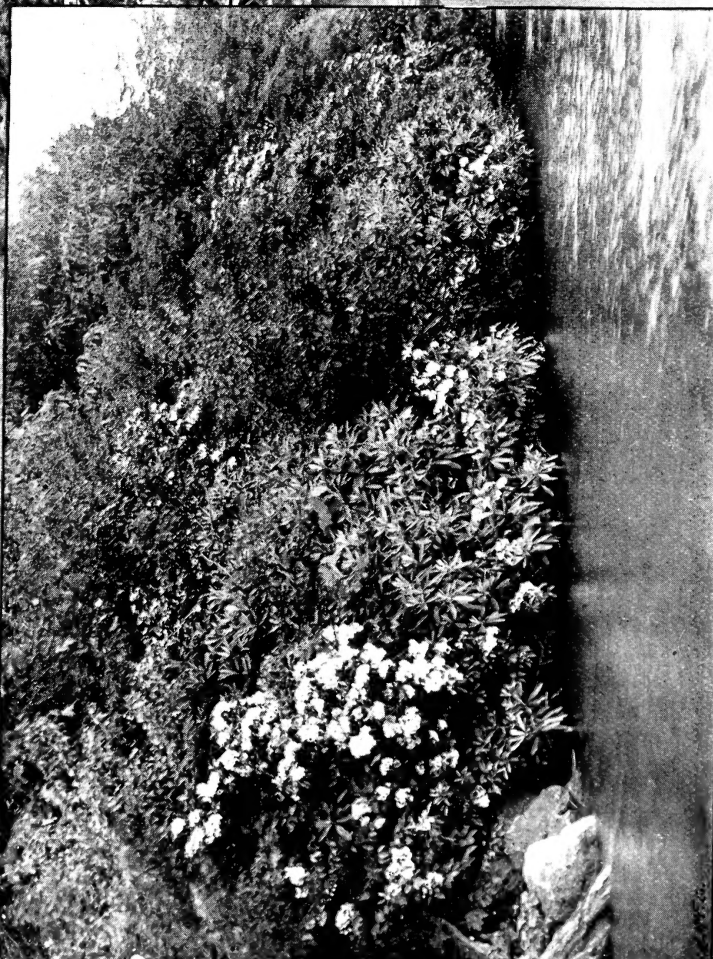
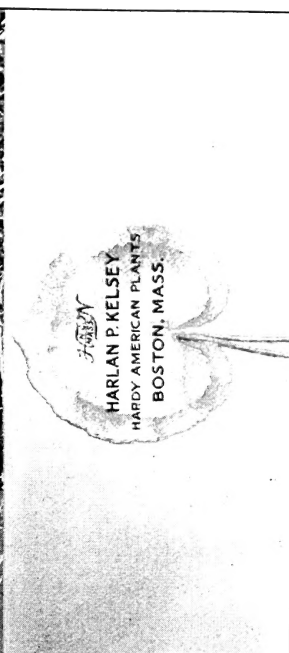
NOTE.—The sizes immediately after the common names denote heights attained by each species in its wild state. In cultivation the lesser size may be assumed its usual limit of growth.



R. maximum **R. catawbiense** **R. punctatum**

Photograph showing comparative sizes and shapes of our three best species of American Rhododendron. One-third to one-half natural size

NOTE. All these Rhododendrons are perfectly hardy in the latitude of Quebec.



Native Rhododendrons and Kalmias, as nature plants them along the mountain streams

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

Grown in the Carolina Mountains at 3800 feet elevation



I

HARDY AMERICAN AND HYBRID RHODODENDRONS, ANDROMEDAS, KALMIAS AND OTHER EVERGREEN SHRUBS

R. MAXIMUM R. CATAWBIENSE R. PUNCTATUM

Given proper soil conditions and exposure or location, all these native species are perfectly hardy in the latitude of Quebec

THE ambition of all flower-lovers is to successfully grow the Rhododendron, the queen of all broad-leaved evergreens. The desirable hybrids are not strictly hardy—many are really tender—and so for general planting and for successful results we must turn to our hardy native species, using the hybrids sparingly or where specially protected by mass planting of the indigenous sorts. Highlands Nursery is situated in the home of the American Rhododendron. Not even in Asia do Rhododendrons grow so luxuriantly as in our own Southern Alleghany Mountains, where they attain a height of 30 feet and more, assuming tree-like proportions. They must be seen in their native lavishness of growth and bloom, on the mountain sides or hanging over the dashing ice-cold streams and waterfalls, to be properly appreciated, and a trip to the high Carolina Mountains in spring and early summer is a never-to-be-forgotten series of joys to the lover of nature.

With proper knowledge and experience, much of this beauty and wildness may be transferred to our gardens and lawns. Hundreds of thousands of the best and most beautiful of our Hardy Rhododendrons, Azaleas and other native trees, shrubs, vines, ferns and flowering plants have been brought together at Highlands Nursery, on the crest of the Southern Alleghanies, nearly 4,000 feet elevation, where nature has provided a soil and climate where they luxuriate as nowhere else in the world.

Here over 100 acres are devoted exclusively to preparing these floral treasures for safe removal to our lawns and woodlands, to be enjoyed throughout the seasons by those who will.

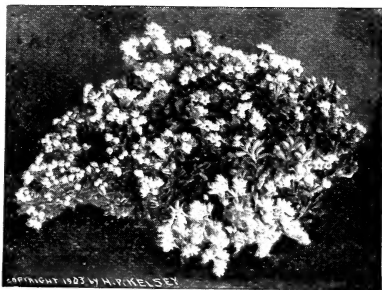
At Salem, Mass., I have established a branch nursery, for the especial purpose of growing specimen Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Kalmias and large Evergreens, as the local demand in New England for large stock for immediate effect is very great. As the supply is direct from Highlands Nursery, *hardy stock is assured.*

The use of large native Rhododendrons and Kalmias (often "collected" clumps) for producing immediate, finished, broad-leaved, evergreen effects, is so well established as to scarcely need comment. There is no other possible way to obtain the results to be had by the use of these magnificent hardy evergreens. Our facilities for growing and collecting are approached by none, and the quality of stock we handle cannot be duplicated, while the hundreds of car-loads of our plants now growing and flourishing on many of the leading estates and public parks in America conclusively show the value of our twenty years' experience in growing and handling Hardy American Rhododendrons and other native plants exclusively.

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM is, without doubt, the noblest of American broad-leaved shrubs, and is found growing sparingly in New England and New York, more abundant in the Pennsylvania Mountains, but reaching perfection only in the Southern Alleghany Mountains, where it grows in such lux-



The Fern Border

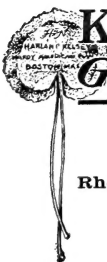


Dendrium prostratum, or Mountain Heath



Xanthorrhiza apiifolia as a border to Kalmias

Fine Plants for the Rhododendron Bed



KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

Grown in the Carolina Mountains at 3800 feet elevation

HARDY AMERICAN RHODODENDRONS, continued

Rhododendron maximum, continued.

uriance as to form a striking feature in the mountain landscape. Its large waxy white or delicately pink flowers appear in large trusses in July, the latest of all the Rhododendrons, greatly enhancing its ornamental value as a broad-leaved evergreen for finished landscape effect. Our nursery-grown stock of *Rhododendron maximum* includes over 50,000 bushy plants and clumps with balls, while we collect car-load lots of large clumps from special sources in the Pennsylvania Mountains and the Carolina Mountains. It attains a height of 30 to 40 feet in our Carolina Mountains.

RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE, the true species of the Carolina Mountains, is the hardiest Rhododendron known. It is this magnificent Rhododendron that over a hundred years ago was introduced into Europe, supplying color and hardy blood to the cultivated "hybrids," but with a consequent loss of hardiness; and so today, for American gardens where ironclad hardiness is essential, we must turn to the true original species, found only on the highest, coldest peaks of the Southern Alleghanies. Unlike *Rhododendron maximum*, it is a very free bloomer, with foliage of a dark, rich, lasting green, which never rusts. The trusses are a bright red-purple, in marked contrast to the muddy purple of the semi-hardy half-breed imported variety, and, as sent out by Highlands Nursery, they are always on their own roots. Considering its extreme hardiness, brilliancy of flower, compact growth and remarkable texture of foliage, we can unhesitatingly recommend the native *Rhododendron catawbiense* as the finest of all Rhododendrons for general use, withstanding successfully exposure and extremes of temperature where other Rhododendrons fail. Do not confuse this true species, which is absolutely hardy, with the common so-called **catawbiense seedlings** so freely imported from Europe, which is at best a half-hardy hybrid, and, even when branched above, is a single stem, showing bareness underneath for years. For massing to produce broad-leaved evergreen landscape effect there is no plant equal to it in the latitude of the northern United States and Canada, where strictly hardy plants must be employed. For use in plantations with *Rhododendron maximum* and *Kalmia latifolia*, the value of *Rhododendron catawbiense* cannot be overestimated. Reaches 20 feet in height in the Alleghanies.

RHODODENDRON PUNCTATUM. This is the smallest Alleghanian species, though it often attains a height of 15 feet, and is wide-spreading. It is a very graceful shrub, with a totally different aspect from the two species described above. The leaves are dark green, rather blunt and narrow, covered with rusty dots below, and much smaller than either *maximum* or *catawbiense*, as shown in the comparative illustration on page 1. Its flower-clusters appear in the greatest profusion in June, literally covering the plant with a pink or rose-colored mantle. Fine for rocky slopes or hillsides, standing exposure unusually well and invaluable as a single specimen or for massing with the other species.

HYBRID RHODODENDRONS. Having had a continued call for the hardier varieties of Hybrid Rhododendrons for use in planting with our native species, I have imported a fine lot of the best ones. By growing several seasons in nursery under favorable conditions I have acclimated them, and the stock I send out is as reliable as can be had. With careful protection, gorgeous effects in many colors may be obtained.

RHODODENDRON ferrugineum and **R. hirsutum**. 2 to 5 ft. Two fine hardy European species (not hybrids) of compact growth and masses of small bright pink flowers. Of great value for the rock-garden and for planting with other Rhododendrons. They differ but little in general appearance, but the leaves and twigs of *hirsutum* are quite hairy.

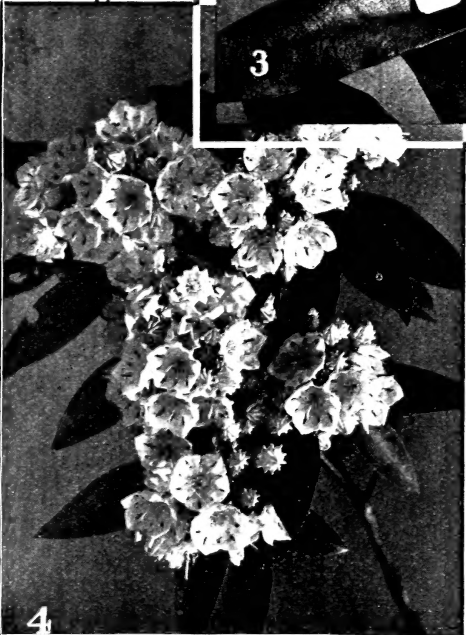
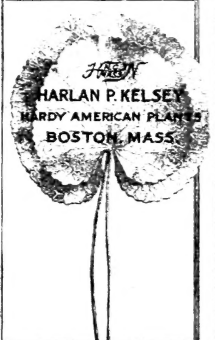
KALMIAS

KALMIA LATIFOLIA. The MOUNTAIN LAUREL. One of the grandest of our native broad-leaved evergreen shrubs is the Mountain Laurel, often attaining tree-like proportions in our southern mountains. In cultivation it is a broad, thick shrub, and when in full bloom is of surpassing beauty. The wheel-shaped flowers are set in close corymbs on the ends of the stems, pure white to pink, and appear in May or June in such profusion as to almost smother the foliage. Its thick shiny leaves are conspicuous the year round, making it a shrub of greatest value for massing, and giving a striking evergreen effect. The hardiness of *Kalmia latifolia* is beyond doubt, it being found sparingly in Nova Scotia and increasing in abundance through New England and the middle Atlantic States (particularly in the higher altitudes) till the crest of the Southern Alleghanies is reached, wherein the true American home of the broad-leaved *Ericaceae*, perfect conditions of soil and climate are found, producing such a luxuriance of growth as to form veritable jungles of gorgeous beauty, miles in extent. It is found, strange to say, much further south, throughout South Carolina, into Georgia, and is even reported in northern Florida along the banks of streams and cypress swamps. This proves it to be a plant that will stand almost semi-tropical conditions as well as extreme cold. It is, therefore, an extremely valuable plant for the southern states, taking its place with the magnificent Indian Azaleas, which are not hardy in the North.

KALMIA angustifolia. DWARF LAUREL. 1 to 3 ft. A charming dwarf sort of the same general habitat as the former species, forming dense, low clumps, which in very early spring are covered with showy clusters of wheel-shaped, deep rose-colored flowers.

glauca. PALE LAUREL. 1 to 2 ft. Larger flowers than last species; crimson-purple and very showy. Both *glauca* and *angustifolia* are invaluable for borders of the rhododendron bed.

Note especially our arrangement of Descriptive Matter and Price-List, which for convenience are entirely separate, the Price-List being on colored paper. Please use printed Order Sheet in ordering, when possible to do so.



1. *Rhododendron catawbiense* 2. *Rhododendron punctatum* 3. *Rhododendron maximum*
 4. *Kalmia latifolia* 5. *Kalmia angustifolia*
 Our best Hardy American Rhododendrons and Kalmias



KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

Grown in the Carolina Mountains at 3800 feet elevation

OTHER EVERGREEN SHRUBS

ANDROMEDA polifolia. WILD ROSEMARY. 1 to 3 ft. Forms a compact mass of beautiful evergreen foliage, 1 to 2½ feet across and a foot high. The profuse urn-shaped flowers are of a delicate flesh color, covering the plant in May. Elegant for borders of Rhododendron plantations.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS uva-ursi. RED BEARBERRY. 6 to 24 in. Prostrate shrub of greatest value for rockeries and as a ground cover. A good seashore plant also.

CHAMAEDAPHNE calyculata. LEATHER LEAF. 2 to 3 ft. Serrate leaves, rusty underneath. Bears white, nodding flowers in leafy racemes in early spring.

DENDRUM buxifolium. SAND MYRTLE. 1 to 4 ft. An extremely useful heath-like plant, "box-leaved." The white or pink flowers in May are borne in such profusion as to completely cover the bush.

DENDRUM PROSTRATUM. MOUNTAIN HEATH. 6 to 12 in. The Carolina Mountain prostrate form of this beautiful genus. A most elegant rockwork evergreen, closely covering the surface with a bed of green. When in full bloom in May or June it produces a striking and showy effect. The delicate flowers are often tinged with pink. One of our choicest Alpine plants.

GALAX aphylla. See Ground Covering Plants.

HYPERICUM aureum. GOLDEN ST. JOHN'S WORT. 2 to 4 ft. An erect shrub with large shining leaves. Flowers very large, 2 inches across, bright yellow with broad, conspicuous petals, their centers tufted with golden filaments. July to August.

bucklei. 6 to 18 in. A splendid prostrate form of the high Carolina Mountains, forming dense mats covered with a golden glow of color. A fine ground cover, particularly in shade.

densiflorum. BUSHY ST. JOHN'S WORT. 2 to 4 ft. Flowers small, but in such profusion as to densely cover the plant with a mantle of yellow. July.

prolificum. SHRUBBY ST. JOHN'S WORT. 2 to 4 ft. The form growing on mountains is of elegant compact growth and valuable as a hedge plant. The foliage is dark green and abundant, as are the bright yellow blossoms which appear in July and continue till September.

ILEX glabra. INKBERRY. 2 to 6 ft. An evergreen holly, with almost entire coriaceous leaves. Most useful for planting with rhododendrons. Fruit black.

JUNIPERUS sabina. PROSTRATE CEDAR. 4 to 6 in. A procumbent sort, elegant for borders and rockwork. Conspicuous blue-green foliage.

LEUCOTHÖE CATESBAEI. CATESBY'S LEUCOTHÖE. 3 to 8 ft. Few if any shrub evergreens of the broad-leaved sort have the grace and elegance of this one. The thick shining green leaves are evenly disposed on long recurved branches along which the long dense racemes of beautiful white bell-shaped flowers hang. As an undershrub or for banks and the borders of streams it is without a rival. The sprays make beautiful winter decorations indoors, they turn a rich bronze in the fall where exposed to the sun.

LEDUM groenlandicum. LABRADOR TEA. 1 to 3 ft. Another fine undershrub of rather compact growth, loving moisture. White clusters of flowers at the ends of the branches.

PIERIS FLORIBUNDA. MOUNTAIN ANDROMEDA. 2 to 4 ft. Compact bush with shining green leaves and abundant racemes of showy white flowers in May. Without doubt, the choicest of all this section of the Andromeda family. I have a splendid stock of bushy plants on hand at my Salem Branch, all with balls and mostly budded.

TAXUS minor. AMERICAN YEW. 2 to 5 ft. As a low, spreading evergreen for undershrub planting this is without an equal, particularly under conditions of extreme moisture. Fruit round, bright red.



Block of *Rhododendron catawbiense* (true species) growing at Highlands Nursery, elevation of 3,800 feet



1. Flowering branch of *Leucothoe catesbaei*.
4. *Pieris floribunda*.

2. Fruit of *Andromeda polifolia*.
5. *Pieris (Andromeda) speciosa*. Flowers creamy white; rare.

3. *Oxydendrum arboreum*.



1



2



4



3



5

1. *Azalea viscosa*

4. *Azalea lutea*

2. *Azalea nudiflora*

5. *Azalea arborescens*

3. *Azalea vaseyi*

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

Grown in the Carolina Mountains at 3800 feet elevation

II

DESCRIPTIONS OF NATIVE AZALEAS, VIBURNUMS, CORNUS, CRATAEGUS, ROSES AND OTHER HARDY WILD DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

ONE of the most interesting and important features of our varied mountain flora is the large variety of deciduous flowering shrubs, many lavishly placed within our easy reach, others shy and retiring and taking a special knowledge of the botany of this section to find them. With their fresh, delicate tracery and tints of leaf, twig and flower, they supply that enchanting natural beauty to our gardens and grounds so sought after by all lovers of nature, and attained so rarely, even by the professional landscape gardener; and all at moderate cost and no guess-work in the results. We offer a large list of the choicest species, and particular notice is called to the Azaleas, Stuartia, Xanthorrhiza and other of the more rare and showy sorts.

The sizes following the names indicate the variation in height attained by the shrubs in their wild state. Under cultivation they usually reach the lesser height given.

NATIVE AZALEAS

The American Azaleas are among the choicest of all ornamentals, whether exotic or native, and were but rarely seen in cultivation before being disseminated by Highlands Nursery. Large masses of "Great Flame-colored Azalea," *A. lutea* (*calendulacea*), when seen in flower, present the most gorgeous effects, in shades varying from deep crimson to a bright sulphur-yellow. The complete hardiness of all the species below is unquestionable. The foliage of *A. arborescens* is the finest of all Azaleas, remaining a clear, shiny green throughout the summer, a characteristic not usual with this family. The large white, sweet-scented flowers appear the last of all the Azaleas, and the numerous pink-tipped stamens protruding give a most beautiful effect. *Azalea vaseyi* is one of the finest introductions of late years, the white to deep pink flowers appearing before the foliage in April, in the greatest profusion. *Azalea nudiflora* and *A. viscosa* are pretty dwarfier varieties, very useful in the under shrubbery.

Azaleas are seen at their best when planted in large masses and in properly prepared beds, and they richly repay any unusual care given them. Like most ericaceous plants they love deep, moist, well-drained soil, and these showy native species are particularly adapted to planting in shrub borders and with rhododendrons, their brilliant blossoms being set off by a background of dark foliage. Azaleas can be successfully grown almost anywhere, even in the north middle states if excavations are made and proper soil with abundant humus is filled in, say 2 to 3 feet or more deep, and preferably a northern exposure chosen with shade. The mulching should be left on during the summer to decay, and a fresh application made every autumn.

Our cold southern mountains have added no more beautiful plants to gardens than these American Azaleas, not even excepting the magnificent broad-leaved evergreen Rhododendrons which have given the southern Alleghanies a world-wide fame. The beautiful *Rhodora* is really an Azalea except in name and should be treated the same as the following species:

AZALEA arborescens. FRAGRANT CAROLINA AZALEA. 8 to 20 ft. In June the delightfully spicy fragrant white flowers appear in profusion, lasting for weeks; usually 2 to 6 feet spreading clumps in cultivation; easy culture. Leaves often color striking shades of red in late autumn.

arborescens rosea. 8 to 20 ft. Beautiful and rare form, with bright pink fragrant flowers. Introduced by us. Stock limited and orders filled in rotation only.

lutea (*calendulacea*). GREAT FLAME AZALEA. 4 to 15 ft. The most regal of all the species, native or exotic, and a noble representative of our rich Carolina Mountain flora. Bartram, speaking of it in his "Travels," calls it the "fiery Azalea," and says: "This epithet *Fiery* I annex to this most celebrated species of Azalea as being expressive of the appearance of its flowers, which are in general of the color of the finest red lead, orange and bright gold as well as yellow and cream color. This is certainly the most gay and brilliant flowering shrub yet known."

nudiflora. PINXTER FLOWER. 2 to 10 ft. Smaller species, with showy deep pink flowers in April and May, while quite bare of leaves. Stands sun and exposure well.

vaseyi. SOUTHERN AZALEA. 6 to 15 ft. This elegant and showy Azalea was discovered only as late as 1878, and introduced by Highlands Nursery very soon after. It is of easy culture, and is perhaps the most profuse bloomer of all the native species, and the more conspicuous as its white, pink or deep rose-colored flowers appear in early April or May before the foliage. Of erect, slender habit naturally, in cultivation it becomes more spreading, while retaining the charming light stem growth. Autumn usually turns the leaves a deep dark crimson, greatly enhancing its beauty and value.

viscosa. SMALL WHITE AZALEA. A late-blooming species with small fragrant flowers in June and July. Azaleas all do well along streams and on pond borders, and *arborescens* and *viscosa* thrive even in the bog or swamp.



KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

Grown in the Carolina Mountains at 3800 feet elevation

OTHER DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

ADELIA acuminata. 6 to 8 ft. A good shrub for wet banks and along streams.

ALNUS rugosa. SMOOTH ALDER. 5 to 10 ft. A much-admired shrub growth, especially along streams. Showy catkins appear early.

alnobetula. ALPINE ALDER. 2 to 10 ft. Low, diffuse shrub with elegant foliage, found on our highest mountains. Showy red-winged fruit. Damp ground. The best of the genus probably.

incana. SPECKLED ALDER. 8 to 25 ft. Fine shrub for borders of streams and ponds. Sharply serrated leaves.

AMELANCHIER rotundifolia. DWARF JUNE BERRY. 3 to 12 ft. Dwarf species very desirable for its white showy flowers and edible fruit.

AMORPHA fruticosa. FALSE INDIGO. 5 to 20 ft. Spreading bush, indigo-colored spiked flowers, for massing.
herbacea. SOUTHERN INDIGO. 2 to 4 ft. A smaller, better shrub than the preceding, with purple branches and blue or rarely white flowers.

ANDROMEDA ligustrina; see *Xolisma*. **A. mariana;** see *Pieris*. **A. racemosa;** see *Leucothoe*.

ARALIA spinosa. HERCULES' CLUB. 6 to 40 ft. A singular prickly-stemmed low tree or shrub with large, compound, tropical-looking foliage. A conspicuous plant winter or summer, giving quick effect. Large panicles of white showy flowers in August.

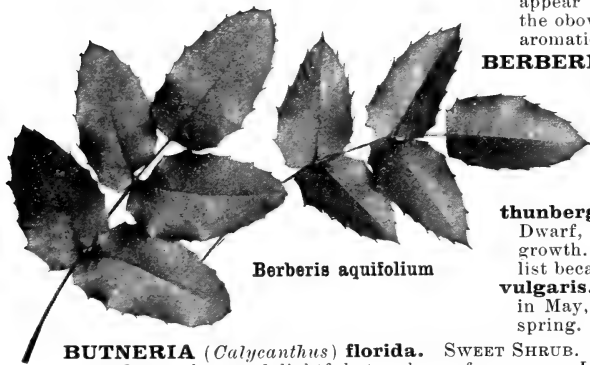
ARONIA (Pyrus) nigra. BLACK CHOKEBERRY. 3 to 12 ft. One of our most desirable native ornamentals, conspicuous in flower and fruit. Of dense growth, literally enveloped in May with cymes of white flowers and later with black showy fruit. For single specimen or massing. Leaves color dark red in the fall.

arbutifolia. RED CHOKEBERRY. 2 to 12 ft. Of larger growth than preceding, with splendid bright red berries. An elegant shrub.

ASCYRUM hypericoides. ST. ANDREW'S CROSS. 5 to 10 in. Decumbent species, dotted leaves and light yellow flowers from July to September. Shrub border.

BACCHARIS halimifolia. GROUNDSEL. 3 to 5 ft. Usually a seashore plant, and one of the few shrub composites. Yellowish flowers; the long white fruits very conspicuous in autumn.

BENZOIN benzoin. SPICE BUSH. 4 to 20 ft. Fine shrub for moist situations. The abundant yellow flowers appear in early April on naked branches, and by summer time the obovoid berries are bright red and conspicuous. Whole plant aromatic, sometimes used for tea.



Berberis aquifolium

BERBERIS aquifolium. CREEPING BARBERRY. 4 to 12 in. Low western mountain species, with charming, nearly evergreen leaves, which color crimson and deep red in fall. Fine rockery and shrub border plant. (See illustration.)

canadensis. AMERICAN BARBERRY. 1 to 6 ft. June. Yellow flowers in drooping racemes and very showy red berries hanging through winter.

thunbergii. JAPANESE BARBERRY. 2½ to 3 ft. *Not native.* Dwarf, spreading shrub, elegant foliage and fruit and compact growth. Much planted for hedges and masses. Added to our list because of great demand.

vulgaris. COMMON BARBERRY. 6 to 8 ft. Pretty yellow flowers in May, and the brilliant purplish red fruit hangs on till early spring. Erect habit.

BUTNERIA (Calycanthus) florida. SWEET SHRUB. 4 to 8 ft. April to August. The rich chocolate-colored flowers have a delightful strawberry fragrance. Indispensable shrub of thick growth.

fertilis. SMOOTH SWEET SHRUB. 4 to 8 ft. Quite similar, but with smoother and brighter green foliage and more upright growth.

glauca. 4 to 8 ft. Species with large leaves and larger flowers than preceding species; flowers not fragrant.

CALLICARPA americana. FRENCH MULBERRY. 2 to 3 ft. Peculiar bluish flower. May to July. The peculiar violet-colored fruit is very showy in autumn, being thickly bunched along the sturdy shoots.

CALYCANTHUS. See *Butneria*.

CEANOTHUS americana. NEW JERSEY TEA. 1 to 3 ft. Diffuse shrub, covered with a profusion of delicate white flowers in July when flowering shrubs are few. Fine border plant.

CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis. BUTTON BUSH. 3 to 12 ft. Elegant thick-growing shrub for damp ground. Globular heads of white flowers in July.

CHIONANTHUS virginica. WHITE FRINGE. 10 to 40 ft. One of the most ornamental of all our native shrubs, with loose and drooping graceful panicles of delicate white, fringe-like flowers, very fragrant in early May or June. Leaves color bronze, sometimes yellow in autumn. Ornamental purple fruit.

CLETHRA acuminata. SOUTHERN PEPPER BUSH. 8 to 20 ft. Tall shrub with handsome reddish bark and drooping racemes of white flowers. Moist situations or shrubbery. July and August. (See illustration.)

alnifolia. PEPPER BUSH. 5 to 15 ft. Elegant, fragrant, upright racemes or spikes of white flowers in July and August. Will flourish in almost any situation and is one of our most charming native shrubs of easy culture. (See illustration.)

CLIFTONIA ligustrina. 6 to 20 ft. Of questionable hardiness north of New York or Boston. Damp ground. Long racemes of fragrant white flowers in March and April.

COMPTONIA peregrina. SWEET FERN. 2 to 3 ft. Fine native shrub with sweet-scented fern-like leaves. Brown catkins of brownish flowers in May or June. Flourishes in sterile ground.

CORNUS amomum. SILKY CORNEL. 3 to 10 ft. Late-blooming (June) purplish stemmed species, with silky leaves and pale blue fruit in October. Flowers white, winter effect purple.

alba sanguinea. SCARLET-TWIGGED CORNEL. 5 to 12 ft. *Not native.* Fine scarlet-twigged sort.

circinata. ROUND-LEAVED CORNEL. 3 to 15 ft. Branches greenish, fruit light blue. All the shrub dogwoods are noted for their striking winter effects in shrubberies, nearly all species having highly colored annual shoots.

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

Grown in the Carolina Mountains at 3800 feet elevation



DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued

CORNUS paniculata. PANICLED CORNEL. 4 to 8 ft. June. Gray smooth branches. Showy white fruit.
stolonifera. RED-TWIGGED DOGWOOD. 3 to 10 ft. Forms broad clumps, the twigs and yearly shoots of brilliant red-purple color throughout the winter. Elegant for shrubberies. Stands moisture well. June. Flowers white or lead color.
stolonifera aurea. YELLOW-TWIGGED DOGWOOD. A variety with bright yellow twigs. Plant in contrast to red-branched varieties.

CORYLUS americana. HAZEL NUT. 4 to 10 ft. A fine spreading shrub, good for screen planting or shrubberies. Edible nuts which are very sweet and agreeable.

rostrata. BEAKED HAZEL NUT. 5 to 8 ft. Smaller than preceding, same uses. Leaves thin, doubly toothed. Drooping catkins in early spring.

CRATAEGUS coccinea. SCARLET THORN. 15 to 20 ft. A low tree with bright scarlet fruit and showy white flowers often tinged with pink. One of the best species.

cordata. WASHINGTON THORN. 15 to 45 ft. Smooth sharply cut leaves, cordate at base, bright red fruit. A favorite hedge species.

crus-galli. COCK-SPUR THORN. 12 to 30 ft. One of the best for hedges, the 3- to 4-inch thorns being very formidable and the growth compact. Fruit dull red. All thorns stand severe pruning well.

punctata. LARGE-FRUITED THORN. 18 to 25 ft. All the native Thorns are elegant shrubs, mostly of large growth and highly useful as hedge plants. On the lawn they present symmetrical outlines, with pleasing foliage and showy flowers and fruit, the latter usually hanging on till late. *Crataegus punctata* has very large fruit, either clear red or bright yellow and quite edible. Foliage effects in fall, yellow.

DECODON verticillatus. WILLOW HERB. An elegant shrub for edges of running streams or on margins of ponds. Leaves color fine bronze and yellow in fall.

DIERVILLA diervilla. BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. 2 to 4 ft. Of smaller growth than *D. sessilifolia*, flowering in early June.

revularis. WESTERN BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. 1 to 2 ft. Low western species.

sessilifolia. SOUTHERN BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. 2 to 4 ft. This rare southern species forms thick clumps, with abundant sulphur-yellow flowers in cymes in late summer; showy.

DIRCA palustris. LEATHERWOOD. 2 to 6 ft. Light yellow flowers appear in April before the leaves. Graceful shrub; tough bark, once used by the Indians for thongs.

EUONYMUS americanus. STRAWBERRY BUSH. 4 to 8 ft. Bright green leaves and branches, and highly ornamental crimson fruit hanging till late. Fine winter shrub.

GAYLUSSACIA resinosa. BLACK HUCKLEBERRY. 1 to 3 ft. Low, with clammy leaves and pink-tinged flowers. The Gaylussacias and their near relatives, the Vacciniums, are among the most valued of our native shrubs for the gorgeous coloring of their foliage in fall, the hues ranging through all the shades of dark and vivid red. The fruit of most species is edible, and of great commercial value.

ursina. BUCKBERRY. 3 to 6 ft. Rare southern species; berries peculiarly acid, used for jams and preserves.

HAMAMELIS virginica. WITCH HAZEL. 12 to 35 ft. A large and peculiar shrub, its yellow ribboned flowers appearing the last thing in fall or early winter, just as the leaves are dropping. The foliage is dark green, changing to a full yellow in autumn. Most desirable shrub.

HYDRANGEA arborescens. SMOOTH HYDRANGEA. 4 to 10 ft. Corymbs of white flowers in June. Very useful for large shrub plantings in large grounds and parks.

radiata. SILVER HYDRANGEA. 6 to 8 ft. Handsome clumps, the large, serrate leaves dark green above and silvery white underneath. Ray flowers large but few. In the fall the frost curls the leaves, when they present a striking silver effect.

ILEX decidua. MEADOW HOLLY. 6 to 30 ft. The bright red berries of this deciduous Holly are disposed along the stems like coral, making a wonderful winter effect when the surroundings are somber or white.

verticillata. VIRGINIA WINTER BERRY. 8 to 20 ft. A striking winter shrub, holding its scarlet fruit till early spring.

ILICIODES (*Nemopanthes*) **mucronata.** MOUNTAIN HOLLY. 5 to 8 ft. Much like the deciduous Hollies, with ash-gray bark; berries light red. Very showy. Fine for planting along streams.

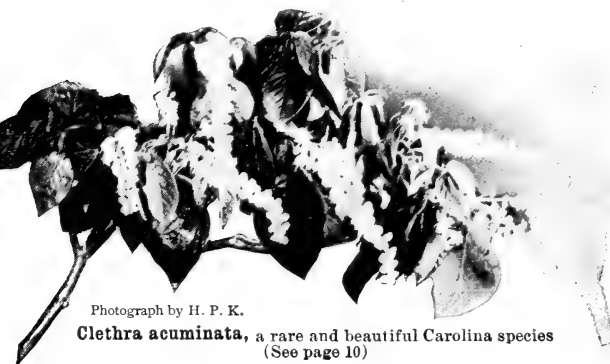
ITEA virginica. ITEA. 4 to 10 ft. Beautiful thick shrub, bearing racemes of highly fragrant flowers in June. Foliage changes rich crimson.

LEUCOTHÖE recurva. MOUNTAIN LEUCOTHÖE. 2 to 10 ft. Yearly shoots are bright red, and contrast very beautifully with the old growths. Dainty racemes of white or pink bell-shaped flowers on curving stems.

LIGSTRUM ibota. 3 to 6 ft. *Not native.* A good hedge or shrubby plant.



Clethra alnifolia (See page 10)



Photograph by H. P. K.

Clethra acuminata, a rare and beautiful Carolina species (See page 10)



Hydrangea radiata (See page 11)

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued

- MENZIESIA pilosa.** ALLEGHANY MENZIESIA. 3 to 6 ft. A smooth mountain shrub, with reddish bark and small, nodding, pink-white blossoms in terminal clusters.
- MYRICA asplenifolia.** See *Comptonia*.
- cerifera.** WAX MYRTLE. 2 to 5 ft. Nearly evergreen and a fine shore plant. Its greatest beauty is in its compact growth and waxy berries, which persist through the winter.
- gale.** SWEET GALE. 3 to 5 ft. Shore plant or garden. Fine willow-like leaves.
- NEMOPANTHES canadensis.** See *Ilicioides*.
- PIERIS (Andromeda) mariana.** 2 to 4 ft. White waxy flowers, borne along the length of the shoots. Early June. Foliage bronzes in the late summer.
- speciosa.** 2 to 4 ft. Large bell-shaped flowers in loose clusters of greatest beauty. Fairly hardy but worth especial pains. Among other shrubbery it may be planted safely in the vicinity of Boston.
- POTENTILLA fruticosa.** SHRUBBY CINQUEFOIL. 2 to 4 ft. From July throughout the summer it bears golden yellow flowers. A very ornamental and useful shrub.
- PRUNUS alleghaniensis.** PORTER'S PLUM. 5 to 15 ft. A rare species introduced by us, of low growth and literally covered with white, showy blossoms in May. A most elegant shrub.
- maritima.** BEACH PLUM. 2 to 7 ft. Splendid seashore plant. White flowers in early spring.
- pumila.** SAND CHERRY. 6 in. to 6 ft. Very dwarf usually and does well in poor soil. Dark red fruit.
- PYRULARIA pubera.** OIL NUT. 4 to 15 ft. Hard to grow but a very interesting plant. Fruit like small pears.
- RHAMNUS alnifolia.** ALDER BUCKTHORN. 3 to 6 ft. Small tree-like shrub. Flowers in June, not conspicuous, the black berry-like fruit more so, hanging in clusters.
- RHODORA canadensis.** RHODORA. 1 to 3 ft. Of the azalea family and no less showy than some of its species. The purplish rose-colored flowers are borne in profusion in May or June. Forms thick clumps and flourishes in very moist situations or in good garden soil. A most dainty shrub.
- RHUS aromatica.** FRAGRANT SUMAC. 3 to 8 ft. Spreading growth. Heads of greenish yellow flowers in May. Leaves turn dark scarlet in fall, orange-red berries in June.
- copallina.** SCARLET SUMAC. 5 to 30 ft. Fine variety, with pinnate leaves a foot long, turning deep crimson in autumn. Fine for massing.
- glabra.** SMOOTH SUMAC. 2 to 20 ft. Another brilliantly colored species; scarlet seeds and leaves at the same time in fall.
- hirta (typhina).** STAGHORN SUMAC. 10 to 40 ft. A very large, tropical-looking species, widely planted for quick effects. Scarlet fruit and leaves in fall.
- RIBES cynosbati.** WILD GOOSEBERRY. 3 to 6 ft. Hanging bell-shaped flowers and large prickly berries. Colors in fall dark reds.
- rotundifolium.** EASTERN GOOSEBERRY. 3 to 5 ft. Flowers greenish or purplish. Good park shrub.
- prostratum.** 1 ft. A rare prostrate species, excellent for damp, rocky slopes.
- ROBINIA hispida.** MOSS LOCUST. 3 to 9 ft. Elegant clusters of drooping rose-colored flowers in May. Very showy.

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

Grown in the Carolina Mountains at 3800 feet elevation



DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued

ROBINIA hispida rosea. 3 to 6 ft. A rare variety of the preceding, with paler flowers and smoother stems.
kelseyi. ALLEGHANY MOSS LOCUST. New species. 2 to 5 ft. Introduced by us, and a fine variety with leaves much like the yellow locust and bright pink clusters of flowers. A distinct and valuable addition.
viscosa. PINK-FLOWERING LOCUST. 12 to 40 ft. Sometimes makes a considerable tree, with spreading growth and pink-rose flowers in great profusion.

ROSA blanda. MEADOW ROSE. 2 to 4 ft. All the native Roses are valuable garden plants, free from disease and of easy culture. Nearly all the species are very showy, and should be planted in large masses. The foliage of many varieties colors shades of red and brown in late summer and autumn. Our collection is very fine. Fruit usually red and always showy. *R. blanda* has large pink flowers and smooth stems.

arkansana. ARKANSAS ROSE. 1 to 2 ft. Densely covered with slender bristles. A pretty species. June and July.

carolina. SWAMP ROSE. 1 to 8 ft. Thick, strong growth and bright pink, fragrant flowers. June and July. A good wet-ground species.

humilis lucida. PASTURE ROSE. 1 to 2 ft. Weak, often procumbent growth. Rosy pink flowers in early June.

lucida alba. WHITE PASTURE ROSE. 1 to 4 ft. White variety of former species. Very fine.

nitida. NORTHEASTERN ROSE. 1 to 3 ft. Slender stems covered with weak spines. Flowers very bright pink and showy. Leaves shining green.

nutkana. WASATCH ROSE. 1 to 4 ft. Stout stems; large, solitary flowers and fruit. A rare western species.

rubiginosa. SWEET BRIAR. 4 to 6 ft. *Not native.* Well-known, old-fashioned, aromatic Rose of gardens. Escaped cultivation and it is growing wild commonly.

setigera. PRAIRIE ROSE. 5 to 12 ft. One of the most beautiful of the genus. Sometimes climbing or covering the ground or walls. A profusion of beautiful rose-pink flowers in June.

woodsii. WOOD'S ROSE. 4 to 8 ft. Low, bushy, western species. Delicate white or pink flowers.

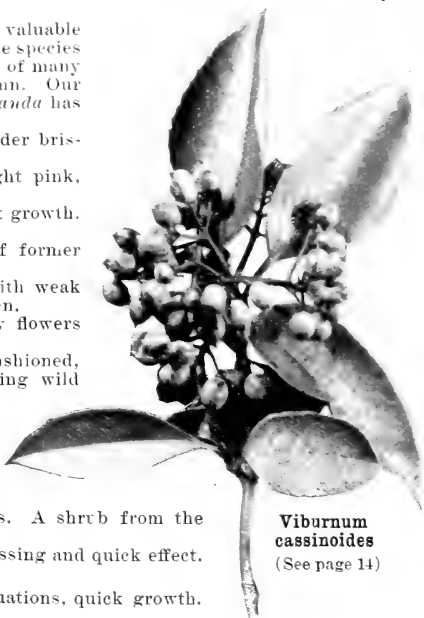
RUBUS nutkanus. SALMON BERRY. 3 to 8 ft. Large white flowers. A shrub from the Rocky Mountains, the stems recurving gracefully.

odoratus. FLOWERING RASPBERRY. 3 to 5 ft. Elegant plant for massing and quick effect. Very large, showy leaves and rosy purple blossoms.

SALIX discolor. PEESY WILLOW. 8 to 25 ft. Good shrub for wet situations, quick growth. Silky "aments" appear in earliest spring before the leaves.

sericea. SILKY WILLOW. 5 to 12 ft. Showy spreading variety, densely flowered.

SAMBUCUS canadensis. COMMON ELDER. 4 to 10 ft. A fine shrub for massing. Showy



**Viburnum
cassinoides**
(See page 14)

cymes of white flowers in June and July and black-purple fruit.

pubens. RED-BERRIED ELDER. 2 to 12 ft. Very showy flowers in May and handsome bright red fruit in June.

SPIRAEA salicifolia. MEADOW SWEET. 2 to 4 ft. Flowers white in June or July.

tomentosa. STEEPLE BUSH. 2 to 4 ft. Fuzzy, dense, upright rose-colored panicles in June and July.

van houttei. 4 to 5 ft. *Not native.* Bushy variety with abundant white flowers.

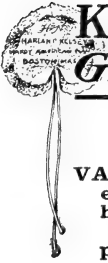
STUARTIA pentagyna. SOUTHERN STUARTIA. 6 to 15 ft. This, the so-called "American Camellia," is one of the most rare and beautiful of all North American shrubs. An erect shrub, well foliaged and with large, axillary flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, with white-creamy petals, deeply crenulated in the margins, resembling some of the single Camellias. June. See illustration.

SYMPHORICARPUS racemosus. SNOWBERRY. 4 ft. A shrub much used for massing, the showy white-berried fruit hanging till late in the season.

symphoricarpus. CORAL BERRY. 2 to 5 ft. With smaller berries than the preceding, which are red and thickly clustered.



The creamy white flowers of *Stuartia pentagyna*, the rare "American Camellia"



KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

Grown in the Carolina Mountains at 3800 feet elevation

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued

VACCINIUM corymbosum. HIGH BUSH BLUEBERRY. 5 to 10 ft. Swamp variety of high growth.
erythrocarpon. 3 to 4 ft. From the highest mountains. A rare sort with deep pink flowers and fruit.
hirsutum. HAIRY HUCKLEBERRY. 2 to 4 ft. Very rare species introduced by us. The stem, leaves and berries covered with hairs. Foliage deep shades of red in autumn.
pallidum. MOUNTAIN BLUEBERRY. 2 to 8 ft. Mountain variety of the well-known Blueberry. Fine fruit.
pennsylvanicum. DWARF BLUEBERRY. 1 to 2 ft. Fine fall colorings of dark red shades.
stamineum. DEERBERRY. 2 to 4 ft. Of most elegant thick growth and light green leaves. Very large, showy clusters of greenish white flowers and green fruit turning purplish. A most elegant shrub.

VIBURNUM acerifolium. MAPLE-LEAVED ARROWWOOD. 3 to 6 ft. Slender-growth shrub of neat, compact habit, producing freely small, long-stemmed clusters of white flowers. Its greatest beauty is in the rich claret color the handsome three-lobed leaves assume in late autumn.

alnifolium (*lantanoides*). HOBBLE BUSH. 3 to 10 ft. Large, showy flowers and clusters of black fruit. The leaves are large and conspicuous and color gorgeously in early fall, through shades of yellow to deep bronzes and reds.

cassinoides. SHAWNEE HAW. 4 to 15 ft. White flowers in June and conspicuous clusters of blue-black fruit in fall. A most pleasing shrub.

dentatum. ARROWWOOD. 6 to 15 ft. Bushier sort than preceding. May and June.

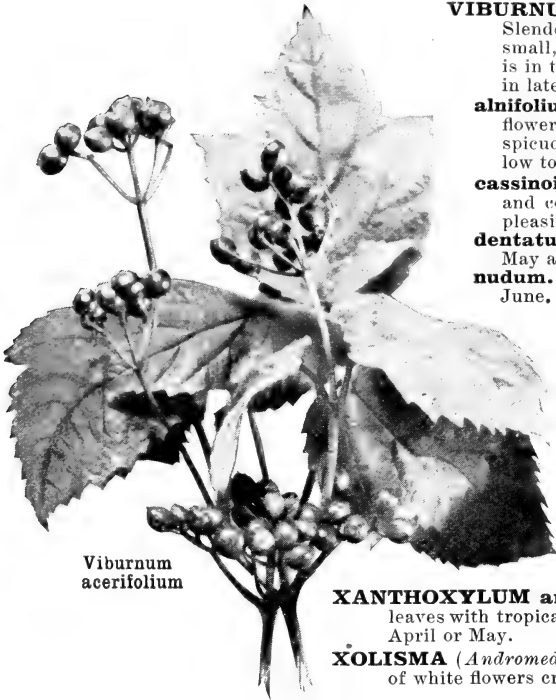
nudum. WITHE ROD. 6 to 15 ft. Flat heads of white flowers in June.

prunifolium. BLACK HAW. 10 to 25 ft. Tall species with shining foliage and large fruit. May.

XANTHORRHIZA APIIFOLIA. YELLOW-ROOT. 1 to 4 ft. Undoubtedly the finest American undershrub for planting under trees, along roadways, walks and borders, or where conditions of extreme moisture prevail. Finely cut foliage remains a good green till autumn, when it turns shades of orange and yellow. Now used by thousands in parks and private grounds. Peculiar brown-purple flowers in pendulous racemes, appearing early with the leaves. Recommended as a border plant and for mass planting.

XANTHOXYLUM americanum. PRICKLY ASH. 8 to 35 ft. Large pinnate leaves with tropical effect. Flowers before the leaves appear, yellow-greenish. April or May.

XOLISMA (*Andromeda*) **ligustrina.** PRIVET ANDROMEDA. 3 to 12 ft. Racemes of white flowers crowded in naked panicles. April.



Viburnum
acerifolium

III

PINES, FIRS, HEMLOCKS AND OTHER HARDY NATIVE EVERGREEN TREES

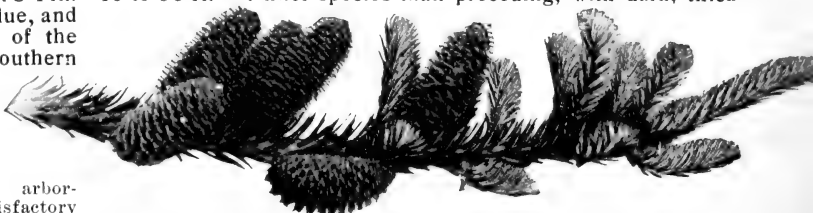
AS A CLASS our Native American Evergreens are, without question, far beyond comparison with those of foreign countries, possessing, as they do, unrivaled characteristics of gracefulness, color and often grandeur. Our Alleghany region is rich in beautiful forms, while the western and Pacific states swell the list with a large number of rare and elegant species. We would call especial attention to the rare Carolina Hemlock (*Tsuga caroliniana*) offered below, which we introduced to cultivation. In our Salem Branch we have some large conifers 4 to 12 ft. in height, specimen trees for immediate effect.

ABIES balsamea. BALSAM FIR. 50 to 90 ft. Usually a slender tree or in high elevation a low or prostrate shrub. Of great beauty, particularly when young.

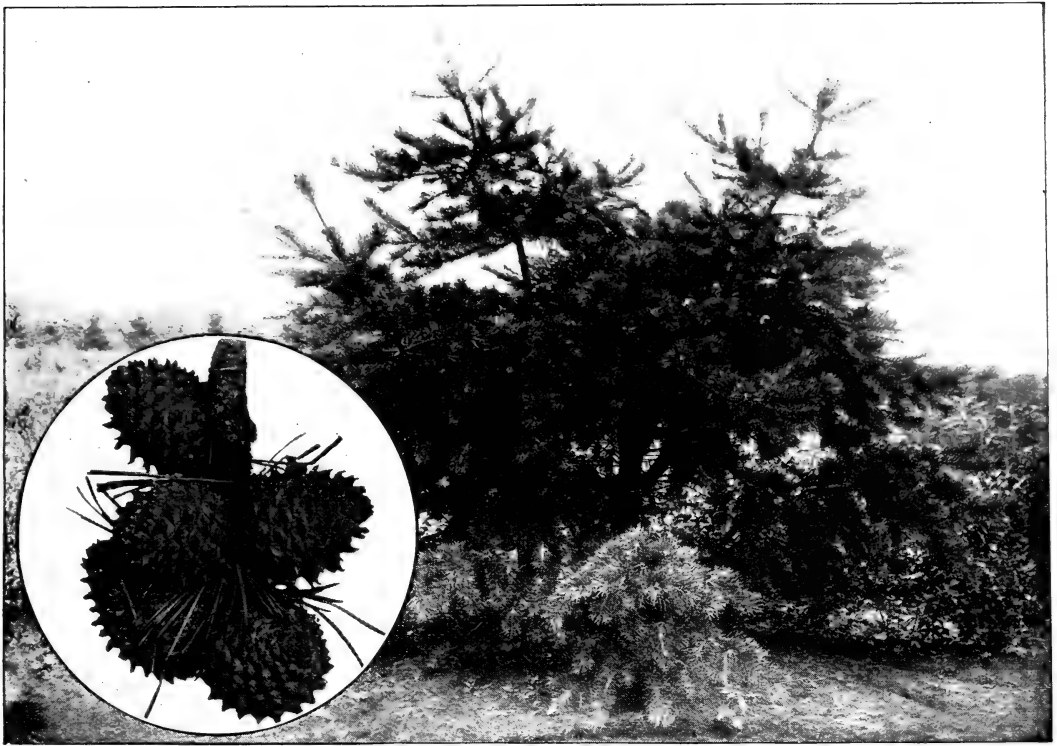
concolor. WHITE FIR. 80 to 150 ft. Stately tree from the Rocky Mountains with silvery green foliage. Elegant lawn tree.

ABIES FRASERI. FRASER'S FIR. 40 to 90 ft. A finer species than preceding, with dark, thick-set foliage, often quite blue, and compact habit. Native of the highest peaks of the southern Alleghanies. Highly recommended.

CHAMAECYPARIS thyoides. WHITE CEDAR. 50 to 90 ft. Fine evergreen foliage much resembling arbovitæ. One of our most satisfactory natives.



Cones of Fraser's Southern Fir (*Abies fraseri*)



Pinus pungens; cones in circle

PINES, FIRS, HEMLOCKS AND OTHER EVERGREEN TREES, continued

- ILEX opaca.** AMERICAN HOLLY. 20 to 60 ft. Makes a beautiful thick conical-shaped tree with masses of scarlet berries during winter. This is the famous Christmas Holly.
- JUNIPERUS communis.** JUNIPER. 8 to 25 ft. Silvery foliage and dense, compact growth. Thrives in all soils.
- virginiana.** RED CEDAR. 35 to 100 ft. A most beautiful lawn tree and for border plantations.
- MAGNOLIA foetida (grandiflora).** Great Southern Magnolia. 40 to 90 ft. The famous "Great Magnolia," with broad shiny foliage and immense fragrant white flowers in July. Hardy in Philadelphia.
- glauca.** SWEET BAY. 3 to 60 ft. Deliciously fragrant flowers from June to August. Perfectly hardy and one of our best native flowering evergreen trees in the South and a low deciduous shrub in New England.
- glauca thompsoniana.** 30 to 40 ft. A hybrid originating in Bronx Park, N. Y., with deciduous leaves that would probably be hardy in the extreme South. The large flowers are borne in greatest profusion.
- PICEA canadensis (alba).** WHITE SPRUCE. 60 to 150 ft. Both the green and the blue forms of this fine conifer are unexcelled in beauty. The trees feather to the ground.
- engelmanni.** ENGELMANN'S SPRUCE. 60 to 100 ft. Rocky Mountains. A rare species of greatest beauty. Under side of foliage light blue.
- mariana (nigra).** BLACK SPRUCE. 50 to 100 ft. Very fine dense evergreen, eventually making a well-shaped cone-like tree.
- pungens.** COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. 50 to 100 ft. Foliage silvery blue. One of the showiest of all Spruces and an elegant lawn tree.
- rubra.** RED SPRUCE. 50 to 100 ft. Much like the Black Spruce, with larger and darker leaves.
- PINUS contorta.** TWISTED PINE. 40 to 100 ft. A rare species; rapid grower, producing very small cones.
- ponderosa.** WESTERN YELLOW PINE. 60 to 300 ft. A Colorado Pine of heavy growth and great size. Stands exposed situations well.
- pungens.** TABLE MOUNTAIN PINE. 30 to 60 ft. Cones persistent for many years, presenting an odd appearance. Very desirable.
- resinosa.** RED PINE. 75 to 150 ft. Growth somewhat like White Pine, with long needles. Of greatest value and beauty.
- strobus.** WHITE PINE. 60 to 175 ft. The tallest, most stately and perhaps the most beautiful of our eastern native conifers. Rapid growers and producing quick effect. Soft bluish green needles.
- flexilis.** LIMBER PINE. 40 to 60 ft. Stout horizontal branches, forming narrow open pyramid.
- PSEUDOTSUGA taxifolia.** DOUGLAS SPRUCE. 75 to 300 ft. A choice, rapid-growing Spruce with dark green foliage. Elegant for lawn.
- THUJA occidentalis.** ARBORVITÆ. 30 to 65 ft. One of our best hedge plants for tall hedges or wind-breaks.
- TSUGA canadensis.** HEMLOCK. 50 to 100 ft. It can be a stately lawn tree, a wide-spreading shrub or a hedge plant, and in each place it hardly has an equal.
- TSUGA CAROLINIANA.** CAROLINA HEMLOCK. 40 to 80 ft. This grand new Hemlock, introduced by us, possesses a distinct pyramidal growth and attains a height of 40 to 80 ft. Its dense, dark foliage and graceful habit are approached only by some of the finer Japanese Hemlocks, which it somewhat resembles. Some fine specimens, nearly 20 feet high, are to be seen in the Arnold Arboretum, and are the first plants of this Hemlock ever sent out, being supplied by us to Prof. C. S. Sargent, director, in 1884.



The "Silver Bells" of *Halesia tetraptera*, from photo

IV

HARDY NATIVE DECIDUOUS TREES FOR STREET LAWN AND FOREST PLANTING

ACER rubrum. SCARLET MAPLE. 40 to 100 ft. Notable in spring for its showy red blossoms and winged fruit and in autumn for its brilliant scarlet foliage.

negundo. BOX ELDER. 25 to 60 ft. Small, handsome tree, with light green twigs and delicate drooping clusters of light green flowers.

saccharum. SUGAR MAPLE. 70 to 125 ft. Handsome, rapid-growing tree for lawn and street. Fall coloring gold and crimson.

spicatum. MOUNTAIN MAPLE. 15 to 30 ft. Really a tall, elegant shrub, forming clumps with very attractive, downy leaves. For groups and wood borders.

pennsylvanicum. STRIPED MAPLE. 20 to 40 ft. An unusually valuable lawn tree, the large foliage taking brilliant yellow colorings in late summer. The green- and white-striped bark gives elegant winter effect.

AESCULUS octandra. YELLOW BUCKEYE. 60 to 100 ft. Can be trained as a shrub, the yellow panicle flowers in profusion in June.

AMELANCHIER botryapium. SHAD BUSH. 25 to 50 ft. One of the handsomest of the early-flowering smaller trees, its racemes of snow-white flowers appearing in profusion in pleasing contrast to the surroundings. Fruit edible.

ASIMINA triloba. PAPAWE. 30 to 40 ft. Lawn tree of elegant appearance with dark green leaves. Greenish yellow flowers in early May. Edible fruit.

BETULA lenta. SWEET BIRCH. 60 to 80 ft. This is the noted "Cherry Birch" used in cabinet-making. A large tree with shining green thick-set foliage. Twigs and bark aromatic, producing "birch oil." Lawn or street.

lutea. YELLOW BIRCH. 60 to 100 ft. Yellowish silvery bark and thin, finely cut leaves.

nigra. RIVER, or RED BIRCH. 50 to 90 ft. Forms a round-topped picturesque head. Branches slender and pendulous, the alder-like leaves pale green. Loves banks of ponds and streams.

papyrifera. PAPER, or CANOE BIRCH. 50 to 80 ft. The wonderful white bark of this species is strikingly beautiful, particularly in winter. An invaluable lawn tree.

populifolia. GRAY BIRCH. 20 to 40 ft. Rapid-growing, rather short-lived. Delicate branches and conspicuous gray bark; tremulous foliage.

CARPINUS caroliniana. WATER BEECH. 25 to 40 ft. Fine screen or hedge tree, bearing pruning well. Loves deep, moist soil, but grows well in dry ground.

CASTANEA dentata. AMERICAN CHESTNUT. 60 to 100 ft. Attains noble size and becomes an admirable shade tree. Nuts sweetest of all the genus.

pumila. CHINKAPIN. 10 to 35 ft. A small tree or more usually a spreading shrub, producing sweet, rounded nuts. An elegant undershrub for woodlands.

CATALPA speciosa. BEAN TREE. 40 to 60 ft. Bears the most showy flowers, probably, of all our native ornamental trees. Large heart-shaped leaves and fruit, a long pendent pod hanging till late spring.

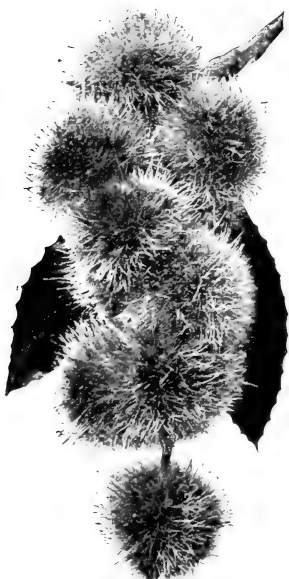
CELTIS occidentalis. HACKBERRY. 75 to 125 ft. Rapid-growing, making a handsome, round-topped head, though irregular growth. Branches pendulous, the whole effect unique.

CERCIS canadensis. RED BUD. 25 to 50 ft. In early spring before the leaves are out this small tree is literally covered with red-purple or pink pea-shaped blossoms even to the trunk, producing a surprising and beautiful effect. Fall coloring yellow.

CLADRASTIS lutea. KENTUCKY YELLOW WOOD. 35 to 50 ft. One of the rarest of native trees, of singular beauty when in flower. Blossoms in long, drooping panicles, giving the blooming tree a most distinct and pleasing effect. In autumn bright yellow.

CORNUS alternifolia. SWAMP DOGWOOD. 8 to 25 ft. The most picturesque of the family. Shrub or tree; flat-topped and bushy. The horizontal branches are disposed in whorls, representing each annual growth, making the plant a series of parallel layers of foliage.

florida. FLOWERING DOGWOOD. 20 to 40 ft. This is the glory of the fields and woods in early spring, the great white blossoms appearing in extravagant profusion when the forest aspect is yet wintry. No other flowering tree is so effective, and it is being largely planted. The red-tufted berries and the rich dark red autumn foliage make it hardly less conspicuous during "frost time."



Chinkapin burs

(*Castanea pumila*), a delicious nut



Magnolia fraseri of the Carolina Mountains (See page 18)
Flowers often 6 to 8 inches across and delightfully fragrant

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

Grown in the Carolina Mountains at 3800 feet elevation

HARDY DECIDUOUS TREES, continued

COTINUS (*Rhus*) **COTINOIDES**. SOUTHERN SMOKE TREE. 15 to 30 ft. An invaluable introduction to our list of lawn trees. It is very rare, and found only in a few localities in the Alabama and Missouri mountains. While the "smoke," as the fruit is known, is not so conspicuous as the ordinary "Smoke Tree," it is a far finer shrub or small tree, perfectly hardy, with very beautiful, large glossy leaves. No lawn should be without this new tree.

DIOSPYROS virginiana. PERSIMMON. 60 to 100 ft. Long-lived tree of pleasing, symmetrical habit, usually the dark green leaves turning orange or scarlet shades, or sometimes falling without change. Fruit edible after frost.

FAGUS americana. AMERICAN BEECH. A magnificent spreading tree with smooth white bark. Suckers from the root. Fall shades yellow.

FRAXINUS americana. WHITE ASH. 70 to 130 ft. Graceful, large, rapid-growing tree for large grounds, parks and street planting. Growth pyramidal. Colors in autumn gradually change through the browns to salmon tints.

nigra. BLACK ASH. 60 to 100 ft. Tall, more slender than the preceding, usually found near streams, therefore thriving best in damp locations.

lanceolata (*viridis*). GREEN ASH. 40 to 65 ft. Another moisture-loving species of smaller growth, with bright green foliage.

GYMNOCLADUS dioica. KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE. 40 to 100 ft. When developed makes a large, well-shaped tree of unique character owing to the large, compound leaves. Thrives in all situations. Leaves yellow in fall.

HICKORIA minima. BITTERNUT. 60 to 100 ft. All the hickories are valuable for forest and timber planting, and make elegant lawn trees for large estates. Nuts of this variety bitter. Autumn hue rusty yellow.

ILEX monticola. MOUNTAIN HOLLY. 15 to 25 ft. The largest of the deciduous Hollies, the pistillate plant producing abundant scarlet fruit in symmetrical rows in fall and early winter, suggesting the local name of "Bead Bush."

JUGLANS cinerea. BUTTERNUT. 40 to 60 ft. A rapid-growing tree with pinnate leaves and gray bark, the edible fruit ripening in September. A good lawn tree.

LARIX laricina. AMERICAN LARCH. 60 to 100 ft. A conifer with the peculiarity of shedding its leaves in the fall after they have turned a pale yellow, the soft green foliage reappearing in early spring. Rapid grower.

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua. SWEET GUM. 60 to 100 ft. A stately tree with corky ridged bark and star-shaped leaves. Thrives in damp situations or in dry ground and is one of the finest street and avenue trees. Remarkable autumn coloring, yellow through crimson to purple.

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera. TULIP TREE. 60 to 190 feet. A very large, vigorous and rapid-growing tree, with beautiful white wood and bark and large greenish yellow flowers, blotched with orange. Yellow autumn tints.

MAGNOLIA acuminata. CUCUMBER TREE. 60 to 90 ft. Large, pyramidal-shaped tree bearing abundant yellowish white flowers in May, followed by bright scarlet cucumber shaped fruit. Very ornamental. Plant in spring only. Leaves yellow in fall.

fraseri. FRASER'S MAGNOLIA. 25 to 50 ft. Rare species found only in our southern mountains. The large-eared foliage is very conspicuous, often 3 feet long. The exceedingly fragrant flowers are 6 inches across and of an unusual canary tint in April and May.

macrophylla. GREAT-LEAVED MAGNOLIA. 20 to 60 ft. Immense leaves and flowers, the latter in May or early June, followed by cone-like red fruit; very showy. Fall coloring yellow.

tripetala. UMBRELLA TREE. 20 to 40 ft. The large leaves radiate from the ends of the branches, suggesting an umbrella, whence the name. An esteemed lawn ornamental of easy culture and showy effect.

MALUS (*Pyrus*) **coronaria**. WILD CRAB APPLE. 15 to 35 ft. Beautiful small lawn tree or for wood borders, with its wealth of white and rose-tinted blossoms of delicious fragrance.



Wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*) (See page 20)
Trailing Arbutus (*Epigaea repens*) (See page 20)

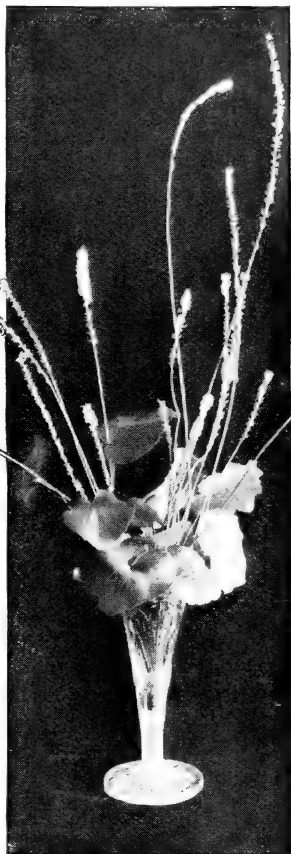
KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

Grown in the Carolina Mountains at 3800 feet elevation



HARDY DECIDUOUS TREES, continued

- MOHRODENDRON** (*Halesia*) **diptera**. SNOWDROP TREE. 15 to 20 ft. Of low, broad growth, the white, bell-shaped, drooping flowers appearing in May in such profusion as to suggest "dropping" snow. A beautiful tree, highly recommended.
- NEGUNDO aceroides**. See *Acer Negundo*.
- OSTRYA virginiana**. IRONWOOD. 15 to 30 ft. Hard-wooded tree of small size; very attractive elm-like foliage and large fruit-clusters resembling hops. Leaves clear yellow in fall.
- OXYDENDRUM arboreum**. TREE ANDROMEDA. 25 to 50 ft. One of our finest native trees, producing white fragrant flowers, borne on slender petioles in long paniced racemes and very graceful foliage that colors brilliantly in early autumn through shades of crimson.
- POPULUS tremuloides**. QUAKING ASPEN. 50 to 80 ft. The early drooping catkins of this really short-lived but quick-growing tree are conspicuous, but its greatest charm is in its tremulous leaves that are continually restless.
- deltoides**. CAROLINA POPLAR. 80 to 150 ft. The variety so much planted in the East and West for producing quick effect, and in cities it stands the smoke and soot well. The leaves of all poplars cling till late in the season, turning bright yellow.
- PRUNUS pennsylvanica**. WILD RED CHERRY. 25 to 60 ft. Rapid-growing, short-lived tree with clean reddish bark. Fine for temporary plantings and quick effect. The light green foliage comes in early spring, and when half out the pure white flowers unfold in a perfect shower. Yellow in fall.
- serotina**. BLACK CHERRY. 60 to 100 ft. Well-formed, fast-growing tree, highly valued for timber; 3- to 4-inch long drooping racemes of white flowers. Yellow shades in autumn.
- PTELEA trifoliata**. HOP-TREE. 10 to 20 ft. Tree-like shrub. Clusters of white flowers in May or June, the hop-like fruit which follows hanging till midwinter.
- PYRUS coronaria**. See *Malus coronaria*.
- QUERCUS alba**. WHITE OAK. 70 to 150 ft. The Oaks are all in demand for use as lawn and street trees, being the most majestic of deciduous forest trees, and, almost without exception, very long-lived. None are of very rapid growth, though in good soil they keep pace with most other trees. Oaks hold their leaves late usually and the autumn hues are very brilliant and lasting. The White Oak is one of the best and is too well known to need much description. Bark gray-white.
- coccinea**. SCARLET OAK. 75 to 160 ft. Of noble proportions and the finest perhaps of all, particularly in the fall, the finely cut foliage turning brilliant scarlet.
- laurifolia**. LAUREL OAK. 60 to 100 ft. Very pleasing laurel-like foliage, somewhat resembling the Willow Oak.
- lyrata**. SWAMP POST OAK. 80 to 100 ft. A large tree with flaky bark, leaves remaining green till late fall.
- macrocarpa**. BUR OAK. 80 to 160 ft. One of the most beautiful of Oaks, with massive growth and heavy foliage. Acorns large, in a mossy cup.
- nigra**. WATER OAK. 50 to 80 ft. A variable species. Leaves incised or sometimes almost entire. Desirable small tree.
- palustris**. PIN OAK. 70 to 120 ft. Tree of especial beauty, much used for avenue planting and stands in streets well. Lower branches drooping. Finely cut leaves turn a deep scarlet, sometimes yellow in fall, and are quite persistent. Transplants easily.
- prinus**. CHESTNUT OAK. 60 to 100 ft. The large leaves are chestnut-like, giving rise to the common name. A fine large species. Dull yellow or brown leaves in fall.
- rubra**. RED OAK. 75 to 150 ft. One of the most handsome and rapid-growing of our native species. An elegant ornamental of large size, the leaves turning a rich red or brown.
- RHAMNUS caroliniana**. BUCKTHORN. 10 to 30 ft. Shrub in the North, but quite a tree in the South. Gray bark and dark yellow-green foliage.
- ROBINIA pseudacacia**. YELLOW LOCUST. 50 to 80 ft. Medium-sized tree with feathery foliage and drooping racemes of very fragrant pea-shaped flowers. Cut back when transplanting. This is the tree producing the "posts" and "pins" of commerce.
- SORBUS** (*Pyrus*) **americana**. AMERICAN MOUNTAIN ASH. 15 to 30 ft. Prized for its white blossoms and clusters of bright scarlet ornamental fruit in autumn and winter.
- TAXODIUM distichum**. SOUTHERN CYPRESS. 30 to 70 ft. Found growing in southern swamps and along rivers this famous "Bald Cypress," strange to say, thrives well even in dry limestone soil and is perfectly hardy in the North. It makes a tall, slender, spiry tree striking in appearance.
- TILIA americana**. AMERICAN LINDEN. 60 to 125 ft. One of our best natives for avenues and park planting. The foliage is very thick and glossy, the trees making a fine windbreak. Yellow flowers clustered, small and fragrant.
- heterophylla**. WHITE BASSWOOD. 45 to 70 ft. Our mountain species, with leaves silvery white underneath. Most beautiful ornamental.
- ULMUS americana**. AMERICAN ELM. 75 to 120 ft. A typical American tree of lofty growth, assuming many different shapes, each distinct and charming. One of the few avenue trees to "meet" overhead. Turns brown or yellow in fall.
- fulva**. SLIPPERY ELM. 50 to 70 ft. Makes a spreading head and is a good avenue tree. Leaves larger than preceding species. Late coloring yellowish.



The white wands and brilliant foliage of *Galax*

Photo. by H. P. K. (See page 20)

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

Grown in the Carolina Mountains at 3800 feet elevation

V

HARDY CREEPERS AND GROUND-COVERING PLANTS

There are many spots on hillsides, under trees and on banks of streams where ordinary plants do not thrive and where a low covering of green is very desirable. For these purposes the list below is a good one, though only partial, for many of the taller vines can be used, such as *Lonicera*, *Vitis*, etc., and low shrubs as *Xanthorrhiza*, *Myrica*, etc., which are offered elsewhere. Advice on this important question gladly given where conditions and effect desired are indicated.

The approximate height from ground is given, but not the space covered by plants.

EPIGAEA repens. TRAILING ARBUTUS. 2 to 4 in. White and rose-colored. One of the most popular of all our native flowers, but difficult to transplant. Flowers deliciously fragrant in clusters in May.



Wistaria frutescens (See page 22)

GALAX APHYLLA. GALAX, OR COLTSFOOT. 6 to 18 in. White. A smooth plant, with heart-shaped, crenate-toothed and shining evergreen leaves of striking beauty. The small white flowers are borne on a scape 12 to 18 inches high, forming a beautiful dense-spiked raceme. The thick leaves turn brilliant shades of bronze, red and crimson in autumn where exposed to the sun, and remain so throughout the winter, but in shade they retain their striking green effect. We introduced the leaves for winter decorating purposes, and ship millions of them every winter. A remarkable ground-covering plant, particularly when used with *Rhododendrons*.

GAULTHERIA procumbens. WINTERGREEN. 3 to 8 in. Bright red clusters of edible berries all through winter. Highly aromatic dark green leaves. Flowers white. Plant with *Galax* and *Rhododendrons*.

GLECHOMA hederacea. GROUND IVY. 3 to 5 in. *Not native*. Light blue. One of the best ground-covering plants. Very fragrant; stands moisture well.

HOUSTONIA serpyllifolia. BLUEETS. 3 to 6 in. Light blue or white, blooming nearly all summer. Forms carpet of minute leaves. It is easily forced and a most exquisitely beautiful dainty window plant and for borders.

LYCOPODIUM clavatum. RUNNING PINE. 1 ft. The *Lycopodiums* are very useful for planting in moist shady places or under *Rhododendrons*, etc.

complanatum. TRAILING CHRISTMAS GREEN. 6 to 10 in. Creeping.

lucidulum. SHINING CLUB MOSS. 6 to 10 in. Erect, very fine.

obscurum. GROUND PINE. 6 to 10 in. Erect; spreading stems.

MITCHELLA repens. PARTRIDGE-VINE. 3 to 5 in. White. A small trailing evergreen, with white or purple-tinged very fragrant flowers in June. Berries bright red, persistent through winter.

PHLOX reptans. TRAILING PHLOX. 3 to 8 in. Reddish purple. Splendid prostrate species for covering bare spaces of ground. The flowers rise like stars from the nearly evergreen leaves, making a showy display in May or June.

subulata. MOSS PINK. 3 to 8 in. Strong-growing dwarf shrubby *Phlox*, making thick clumps literally covered with the showy purple flowers. For massing effects and covering hillsides it is without an equal.

subulata alba. WHITE MOSS PINK. 3 to 8 in. White variety.

RUBUS canadensis. DEWBERRY. 1 to 2 ft. White. All the *Rubus* are useful for shrubberies and have showy flowers and fruit.

cuneifolius. SAND BLACKBERRY. 1 to 2 ft.

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

Grown in the Carolina Mountains at 3800 feet elevation

HARDY CREEPERS AND GROUND-COVERING PLANTS. *continued*

- RUBUS deliciosus.** CANON BLACKBERRY. 1 to 3 ft. Beautiful lobed leaves and in June covered with clouds of snow-white flowers almost as large as single roses. Very hardy.
- hispidus.** RUNNING BLACKBERRY. 6 to 12 in. White. Leaves color brilliant shades of crimson in autumn. Nearly evergreen.
- lacinatus.** CUT-LEAVED BLACKBERRY. 6 to 8 in. *Not native.* White. Strong grower, elegant cut leaves.
- VACCINIUM crassifolium.** CREEPING HUCKLEBERRY. 3 to 8 in. White or reddish. Doubtfully hardy but an elegant evergreen for damp places.
- VERONICA officinalis.** SPEEDWELL. 3 to 10 in. Light blue. A prostrate creeper with pubescent leaves and pale blue flowers in summer.
- serpyllifolia.** THYME-LEAVED SPEEDWELL. 2 to 10 in. Pale blue; makes a pretty carpet of green in July.
- VINCA MINOR.** PERIWINKLE. 4 to 6 in. *Not native.* Blue. An evergreen ground-covering plant, and particularly under trees and on banks. The blue flowers are showy and appear in May. Of greatest value and beauty.
- MINOR ALBA.** WHITE PERIWINKLE. 4 to 6 in. *Not native.* White variety of above.

VI

HARDY NATIVE VINES AND CLIMBERS

- AMPELOPSIS.** See *Parthenocissus*.
- BIGNONIA crucigera.** CROSS VINE. 20 to 60 ft. Orange. Compound evergreen leaves. A showy vine.
- CEBATHA carolina.** CAROLINA MOONSEED. 5 to 12 ft. Greenish; clings to smooth surfaces. Fruit red and very showy. Leaves variable in shape. A good climber.
- CELASTRUS scandens.** BITTERSWEET. 12 to 25 ft. Orange. Fruit very showy, bright scarlet, hanging till late. Fine for stone walls and banks.
- CLEMATIS coccinea.** SCARLET CLEMATIS. 5 to 10 ft. Scarlet bell-shaped flowers. June to July.
- crispa.** PURPLE CLEMATIS. 4 to 12 ft. Bluish purple. One of the best. Flowers from May till August.
- scottii.** MOUNTAIN LEATHER FLOWER, rare. 3 to 12 ft. One of the finest spring sorts. Flowers deep blue, foliage silky gray and seed-heads very conspicuous.
- ligusticifolia.** WESTERN VIRGIN'S BOWER. 5 to 15 ft. White. Fine sort, much like *C. virginiana*.
- virginiana.** VIRGIN'S BOWER. 10 to 35 ft. White. One of the fastest growers and fine for covering walls, trellises and in shrubbery. Flowers July to August, followed by remarkable plumed seed-heads.
- paniculata.** 10 to 30 ft. *Not native.* White. Very fragrant showy sort, no less in fruit than in flower. Rapid grower.
- DIOSCOREA villosa.** WILD YAM. 6 to 15 ft. Pale greenish yellow. Showy clusters of three-winged fruit in fall. Its large leaves turn yellow in autumn.
- GELSEMIUM sempervirens.** CAROLINA YELLOW JASMINE. Delightfully fragrant flowers, bright yellow and very showy in March and April. Quite hardy if afforded winter protection and well worth any care given it.
- HUMULUS lupulus.** HOP VINE. 10 to 20 ft. *Not native.* Yellow. For outbuildings, and an indispensable, very rapid-growing vine.
- IPOMOEA pandurata.** MOONFLOWER. 2 to 12 ft. White and purple. A good vine for stone walls and for ground work.
- LONICERA dioica.** SMOOTH-LEAVED HONEYSUCKLE. 6 to 50 ft. Purplish. Flowers June to August. Large, connate leaves. Makes a good standard weeper.
- flava.** YELLOW HONEYSUCKLE. 10 to 30 ft. Yellow. Fine for ground cover and banks. Very fragrant. Flowers June to August.
- japonica, var. halliana.** HALL'S HONEYSUCKLE. 10 to 30 ft. *Not native.* White or pink. Very much like preceding. An elegant vine.



The most graceful **White Clematis** (*C. virginiana*)
Photographed by H. P. K. at Highlands Nursery

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

Grown in the Carolina Mountains at 3800 feet elevation

HARDY NATIVE VINES AND CLIMBERS. continued

LONICERA sempervirens. CORAL HONEYSUCKLE. 10 to 30 ft. Scarlet or yellow. Dark evergreen leaves and trumpet flowers, yellow within. May to October.

MENISPERMUM canadense. CANADA MOONSEED. 6 to 12 ft. White. Flowers in June to July. Showy black fruit, like frost grapes. Valuable climber.

PARTHENOCISSUS (Ampelopsis) ENGELMANNI. SCARLET VIRGINIA CREEPER. 15 to 50 ft. This is the clinging form of the well-known Virginia Creeper, and was introduced by us several seasons ago. The leaves are much thinner and smaller than in the ordinary variety, the whole plant lacking the coarseness that characterizes *P. quinquefolia*, and it clings to walls like the ivy. The fall coloring is exceedingly brilliant and vastly superior to the common form, which is not used where the new variety is known and can be had.

quinquefolia. VIRGINIA CREEPER. 15 to 50 ft. Larger leaves than the preceding and a rank, rapid grower.

PASSIFLORA incarnata. PASSION FLOWER. 3 to 6 ft. Nearly white flowers with purple crown and very showy. April and May.

POLYGONUM cilinode. FRINGED BLACK BINDWEED. Remarkably rapid-growing ground or stone wall cover. Elegant vine.

TECOMA grandiflora. GREAT TRUMPET VINE. 20 to 40 ft. A beautiful species bearing large yellowish scarlet flowers.

radicans. SCARLET TRUMPET CREEPER. 20 to 40 ft. Scarlet. June. Fine large leaves. Rapid grower.

VITIS · GRAPE

All the Grapes are indispensable vines of many uses. Their large-cut, handsome leaves and showy fruit, as well as very fragrant flowers which come early, combine to give them a place filled by no



Flowers and seed-heads of *Clematis ligusticifolia*

other vines. Of great hardiness and usually high climbers, they can be used for arbors, walls and trellises, and particularly for covering dead or growing trees, where they produce a beautiful effect by their graceful festooned growth. They stand the smoke and soot of cities well.

VITIS aestivalis. SUMMER GRAPE. 15 to 40 ft. Grapes black; leaves large, entire or deeply lobed.

cordifolia. FROST GRAPE. 20 to 60 ft. Grapes are small and black. Showy. Deeply cut foliage.

indivisa. CUT-LEAVED GRAPE. 10 to 20 ft. Very ornamental rapid growth.

labrusca. FOX GRAPE. 20 to 60 ft. Very ornamental. Large grapes and great lobed leaves. One of the best.

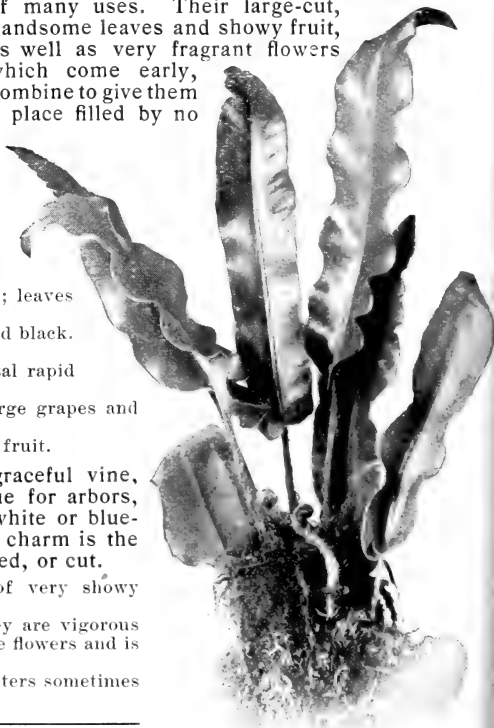
vulpina. SWEET-SCENTED GRAPE. 15 to 30 ft. Bluish black fruit.

HETEROPHYLLA. We could not leave out this graceful vine, which is of Japanese origin and of the greatest value for arbors, walls, trellises or woodland. The long clusters of white or bluish-tinged fruit hang through the winter, but its especial charm is the foliage of light green, each leaf being delicately incised, or cut.

WISTARIA frutescens. LILAC-PURPLE. Large racemes of very showy flowers in May or June. Very rapid grower.

chinensis. I have added the Wistarias to my list, for they are vigorous hardy vines of greatest value. This species has pale purple flowers and is the common one usually seen.

multijuga. JAPANESE WISTARIA. The white variety with clusters sometimes 2 ft. long. A remarkably fine species.



Scolopendrium scolopendrium.
The curious Hart's Tongue. (See page 24)

"We do not appreciate the wealth of our American flora, and have shut our eyes to the richness which lies around us. In England, a crowning glory of horticultural exhibitions is the show of 'American Plants,' and we in America do not know what they are."—E. S. RAND, in 1871.

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

Grown in the Carolina Mountains at 3800 feet elevation



VII HARDY NATIVE FERNS



Our Hardy Fern collection is quite complete, and further important additions will soon be made, especially of rare species. As a rule, give shady, moist location, preferably on northern exposures, in the shrubbery or under trees. Some species love a wet bog. A rocky is incomplete without some of the species. Many Ferns thrive particularly well in the Rhododendron bed. We can give suggestions of value in this direction.

The sizes following the names indicate the variation in heights attained by the Ferns in their wild state. Under cultivation they usually reach the heights given.

Lower prices in larger quantities than here offered on application.

ADIANTUM pedatum. MAIDENHAIR FERN. 1 to 2 ft. One of the finest. Delicate forked fronds.

ASPLENIUM angustifolium. NARROW-LEAVED SPLEENWORT. 1 to 2 ft. Good variety with dainty fronds.

platyneuron. EBONY SPLEENWORT. 8 to 15 in. Very narrow, delicate fronds. Fine for rockeries. Evergreen.

filix-foemina. LADY FERN. 1 to 3 ft. Finely cut fronds of great beauty.

novaboracense. 1 to 2 ft. Fronds tapering toward both ends.

thelypteroides. SILVERY SPLEENWORT. 2 to 3½ ft. A rather large erect Fern with dark green fronds and silvery fruit dots. One of the finest of the Lady Fern group.

trichomanes. MAIDENHAIR SPLEENWORT. 3 to 8 in. Another dainty species with narrow fronds. Evergreen.

The "Rock Polypody" **BOTRYCHIUM dissectum.** CUT-LEAVED GRAPE FERN. 8 to 16 in. Low species, finely cut fronds. Evergreen.

lunaria. MOONWORT. 2 to 12 in. Curious low Fern, fertile fronds, erect and narrow. Evergreen.

virginianum. VIRGINIA GRAPE FERN. 4 in. to 2 ft. Triangular-shaped fronds, deeply cut.

CAMPTOSORUS rhizophyllus. WALKING FERN. 4 to 9 in. A peculiar and interesting species. Name derived from its strange habit of rooting at the tips of its fronds, which bend over and form plantlets, thus making a complete carpet. Evergreen.

CHEILANTHES californica. 3 to 6 in. A delicate little western species, with finely cut fronds.

lanosa (vestita). HAIRY LIP FERN. 4 to 9 in. Lanceolate fronds, covered with rusty hairs, giving a beautiful soft silvery effect. Evergreen.

myriophylla. 9 to 12 in. Pinnules rounded, as shown in drawing, and covered underneath with rusty hairs. Very rare.

CYSTOPTERIS bulbifera. BLADDER FERN. 1 to 2½ ft. Very narrow, slender, delicate species, forming bulblets on the ends of the fronds.

fragilis. BRITTLE FERN. 4 to 10 in. A delicate Alpine Fern, fine for rockwork.

DICKSONIA punctilobula. HAY-SCENTED FERN. 1 to 3 ft. A most beautiful Fern for massing in open or shaded situations; completely covers the ground with fragrant finely cut delicate fronds, which often color a rich clear yellow in the fall.

DRYOPTERIS acrostichoides. DAGGER FERN. 9 to 18 in. The dark, rather coarsely cut fronds lie prostrate in winter.

cristata clintoniana. CLINTON'S SHIELD FERN. 2½ to 4 ft. Finely cut evergreen fronds. One of the best.

filix-mas. MALE FERN. 1 to 3 ft. Delicate finely cut fronds.

goldieana. GOLDIES' FERN. 2 to 4 ft. Noble, large and one of the showiest of the family.

marginalis. SHIELD FERN. Evergreen; smooth, thick green fronds.

munitum. CHAMISSOS SHIELD FERN. Elegant evergreen species from the Pacific Coast.

nevadense. A fine sort from the Rocky mountains.

rigidum. Stiff dark green fronds. Western species.

spinulosa. SPINULOSE SHIELD FERN. 1 to 2 ft. Elegant evergreen, finely cut fronds. One of the very best.

spinulosa intermedia. 1 to 2 ft. A pretty form of the last species.

thelypteris. MARSH SHIELD FERN. 1 to 2½ ft. Narrow-fronded marsh species, very useful.

boottii. BOOTT'S SHIELD FERN. 1 to 2½ ft. A satisfactory Fern for all locations. Fronds narrowed at base. Evergreen.

novaboracensis. NEW YORK FERN. 1 to 2 ft. Elegant lanceolate pale green fronds.



Dicksonia punctilobula

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

Grown in the Carolina Mountains at 3800 feet elevation

HARDY NATIVE FERNS, continued

DRYOPTERIS braunii. BRAUN'S HOLLY FERN. 1 to 2 ft. Rare species with spreading fronds and the pinnules sharply toothed.

LYGODIUM palmatum. CLIMBING FERN. 1 to 3 ft. Peculiar climbing sort with round, heart-shaped lobed leaves. A beautiful and rare species.

ONOCLEA sensibilis. SENSITIVE FERN. 1 to 4½ ft. A variable Fern of strong growth and good for damp places.

struthiopteris. OSTRICH FERN. 1 to 1½ ft. A stately, large-growing species, the fronds growing in a vase-like circle.

OPHIOGLOSSUM vulgatum. ADDER'S-TONGUE. 2 to 12 in. A single leaf, bearing at the top a singular spike of spores.

OSMUNDA cinnamomea. CINNAMON FERN. 1 to 5 ft. All the Osmundas are large, heavy ferns of highest ornamental value, producing great green fronds.

claytoniana. CLAYTON'S FERN. 2 to 6 ft.

regalis. ROYAL FERN. 2 to 6 ft.

PELLAEA atropurpurea. PURPLE-STEMMED CLIFF BRAKE. 4 to 12 in. The Pellæas are small dainty Ferns for rockwork and thrive on limestone cliffs.

stelleri (gracilis). SLENDER CLIFF BRAKE. 2 to 5 in. Smooth fronds, delicate and slender.

PHEGopteris dryopteris. OAK FERN. 9 to 18 in. Broadly triangular fronds.

hexagonoptera. BROAD BEECH FERN. 7 to 12 in. Fronds usually broader than long; triangular in shape.

phegopteris. LONG BEECH FERN. 4 to 9 in. Common species, but valuable.

POLYPODIUM falcatum. Rare western species.

vulgare. POLYPODY. 3 to 10 in. Elegant hardy evergreen Fern covering rocks.

PTERIS aquilina. EAGLE FERN. 2 to 4 ft. The common brake. A large and showy species.

SCOLOPENDRIUM scolopendrium. HART'S TONGUE. 7 to 18 in. A rare Fern with single fronds.

WOODSIA ilvensis. RUSTY WOODSIA. 4 to 10 in. Tufted species growing in rocks.

obtus. BLUNT-LOBED WOODSIA. 6 to 15 in. Broad short fronds.

WOODWARDIA areolata. NET-VEINED CHAIN FERN. 1 to 2 ft. Moist situations.

virginica. VIRGINIA CHAIN FERN. 1 to 2 ft. A good species for the bog garden.



Sarracenia drummondii. Red "pitchers" with striking white markings (See opposite page).

VIII

SARRACENIAS AND OTHER INSECTIVOROUS, AQUATIC AND BOG PLANTS



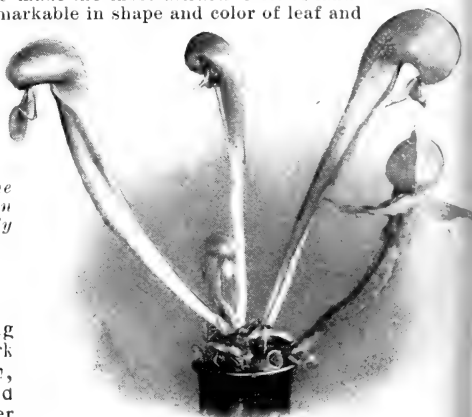
Cat-tails

IN nearly all grounds large or small there are wet places, either streams, ponds or bogs, and often by judicious treatment these spots can be made the most attractive bit of land- or waterscape. Bog plants usually are very remarkable in shape and color of leaf and flower and very beautiful. The bog Orchids may be found under the Orchid Section, and include the showy *Cypripedium reginae*, *Calopogons*, *Habenarias*, etc. Other herbaceous plants and small shrubs that do well in bog or in very wet places are given under their respective headings. We gladly give advice on this subject.

The sizes following the names indicate the variation in heights attained by the plants in their wild state. Under cultivation they usually reach the heights given.

SARRACENIAS

A conspicuous and highly interesting class of insectivorous plants, of great value in landscape work and for bog gardens. As pot-plants, they are easily grown, and are so striking in color and structure of leaf and flower and curious in their habit of catching insects as to fill the observer with wonder. They thrive in bogs or planted in sphagnum moss and peat. We have seen acres of the beautiful *S. flava*



Chrysamphora californica

Photographed at Highlands Nursery (See page 25)



Sarracenia flava in a southern pine barren. From photograph

SARRACENIAS, continued

growing in its native habitat, the erect golden leaves 2 to 3 feet high, making a unique and brilliant landscape effect, heightened in time of flowering by the large drooping blossoms. The leaves of all the species are so conspicuous as to be taken for flowers.

SARRACENIA catesbaei. 6 to 12 in. A new species resembling *flava*, though very much smaller. Greenish yellow leaves and yellow flowers.

drummondii. DRUMMOND'S PITCHER PLANT. 2 to 2½ ft. Leaves erect, variegated with white on top. Flowers white with purple. Very conspicuous. April.

flava. TRUMPET-LEAF. 1 to 3 ft. Bright yellow leaves. Large nodding yellow flowers 2 to 3 inches. Very showy bog plant. April and May.

minor (variolaris). SPOTTED TRUMPET-LEAF. 6 to 12 in. Erect trumpet-shaped leaves, broadly winged, spotted with white. Yellowish summit flowers in May.

psittacina. PARROT-BEAKED PITCHER PLANT. 1 ft. Short spreading leaves broadly winged, variegated with white spots. Purple flowers in April and May.

purpurea. NORTHERN PITCHER PLANT. Deep purple. The only northern species. Large purple flowers nodding on a stalk 1 foot high. Prostrate pitcher-shaped leaves. May.

rubra. RED TRUMPET-LEAF. Reddish purple flowers in May. Erect, slender, narrow-winged leaves with purple veins.

OTHER INSECTIVOROUS, AQUATIC AND BOG PLANTS

ACORUS calamus. SWEET FLAG. 2 to 6 ft. Yellowish green. Good for shallow water and bog.

ASTER puniceus. RED STALK or PURPLE STEM ASTER. 3 to 8 ft. Lilac-blue. Tall-growing marsh species, making a striking display in late September.

CALLA palustris. WATER ARUM. 4 to 8 in. White. Resembling the cultivated calla, though smaller.

CALTHA palustris. MARSH MARIGOLD. 1 to 2 ft. Bright yellow. One of our showiest early-flowering bog plants.

CASTALIA (Nymphaea) odorata. WHITE WATER LILY. Few aquatics equal this for hardiness and effect. **odorata rosea.** PINK CAPE COD WATER LILY. Bright pink. This famous variety is very rare.

CHRYSAMPHORA (Darlingtonia) californica. CALIFORNIA PITCHER PLANT. 6 to 12 in. Nodding purple flowers. A rare bog plant, very interesting. Mulch with sphagnum moss.

CHELONE glabra. WHITE TURTLE-HEAD. 1 to 3 ft. White tinged with rose. Also grows well in dry ground. Elegant plant.

lyoni. LYON'S TURTLE-HEAD. 1 to 3 ft. Red or rose-purple. Beautiful bog plant.

CICUTA maculata. WATER HEMLOCK. 3 to 6 ft. White. Finely cut leaves, very large.

DIONAEA MUSCIPULA. VENUS FLY-TRAP. 4 to 20 in. A most curious and rare insectivorous plant with extraordinary irritable leaves, furnished with sensitive hairs, which when touched induce the leaves to close forcibly, holding fast any venturesome insect. The small, white flowers are in clusters on the ends of stems 4 to 6 inches high. Very interesting for the winter garden and to study. Pot in sandy loam or swamp moss, keeping moist, or plant with the *Sarracenias*.

DROSER A filiformis. THREAD-LEAVED SUNDEW. 8 to 20 in. Purple-rose color. Another strange insectivorous plant. Grow with *Dionaea*. Thread-like leaves covered with reddish hairs.

rotundifolia. ROUND-LEAVED SUNDEW. 4 to 10 in. White. The round leaves covered with red hairs and sticky fluid to catch insects.



Foliage of 6 *Sarracenias* and *Chrysamphora*
Photograph by H. P. K.

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

Grown in the Carolina Mountains at 3800 feet elevation

OTHER INSECTIVOROUS, AQUATIC AND BOG PLANTS, continued

HELONIAS bullata. SWAMP PINK. 4 to 7 in. Purple. A rare bog plant, easily grown and very showy in early April.

IRIS pseudacorus. YELLOW FLAG. 2 to 3 ft. A beautiful and satisfactory species.
versicolor. LARGE BLUE FLAG. 2 to 3 ft. Borders of ponds.

NELUMBIUM luteum. WATER CHINKAPIN. A fine aquatic with leaves 1 to 1½ ft. wide, and large pale yellow flowers 5 to 8 in. across.

NYMPHAEA (Nuphar) advena. Thick cordate leaves and small bright yellow flowers.

sagittaeifolia. YELLOW WATER LILY. Very rare species introduced by us.

ORONTIUM aquaticum. GOLDEN CLUB. 6 to 24 in. Golden. For growing in mud or slow-running streams.

OXYCOCCUS macrocarpus. AMERICAN CRANBERRY. 8 in. White or reddish. Grows in sphagnum moss with muddy or sandy bottom.

PONTEREDERIA cordata. PICKEREL-WEED. 1 to 4 ft. Blue, vigorous growing; for streams or ponds.

SAGITTARIA longirostra. LONG-BEAKED ARROW-HEAD. 1½ to 3 ft. White. Very variable leaves.

latifolia. BROAD-LEAVED ARROW-HEAD. 4 in. to 4 ft. White.

SPARGANIUM ramosum. BUR REED. 2 to 3 ft. Hardy bog plant with flowers in bur-shaped head.

TYPHA latifolia. BROAD-LEAVED CAT-TAIL. 2 to 6 ft. A stout marsh plant sometimes growing in running water. Dark brown spikes. Gives quick effects.

angustifolia. NARROW-LEAVED CAT-TAIL. 5 to 10 ft. Similar to the last species, but with narrower leaves and taller growth. Light brown spikes.



Limnorum tuberosum. Grass Pink
(See page 28)

white. Large purple flowers with thick clusters of leaves. May and June.

candidum. SMALL WHITE LADIES' SLIPPER. 6 to 12 in. A rare species. White, purple stripes. June.

montana. FRAGRANT LADIES' SLIPPER. 1 to 2 ft. A delicate species from the northwest. Flowers purple and white in June.

HIRSUTUM. LARGE YELLOW LADIES' SLIPPER. 1 to 2 ft. Bright yellow flowers called slippers, sometimes three to five on each stem.

parviflorum. SMALL YELLOW LADIES' SLIPPER. 1 to 2 ft. Fragrant yellow flowers in May and June.

REGINAE (spectabile). SHOWY LADIES' SLIPPER. 1 to 2 ft. The handsomest and one of the rarest of hardy Orchids. The broadly ovate sepals and petals are pure white, while the large inflated pouch is a beautiful soft red rose-color. A strong grower, preferring peat soils. Succeeds well in the rhododendron bed or in the bog. June and early July.

IX

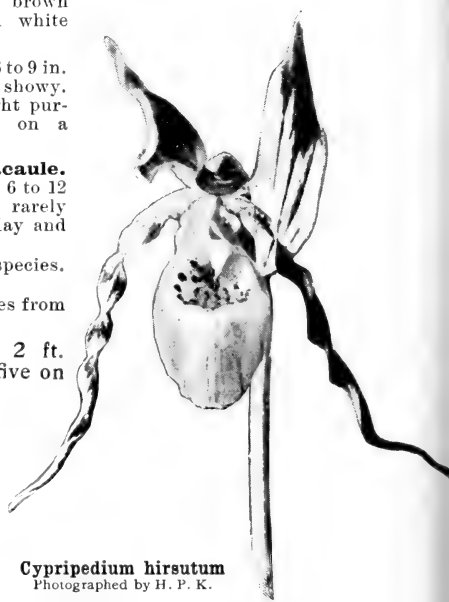
Cypripediums and Other Hardy Native Terrestrial Orchids

A most charming group of showy and curious plants, and easy to grow if given proper conditions of soil and location. But they are shy wildlings and many of them rare and local. A rich, peaty, rather moist soil, with shade, best favors the growth of most species, and some love the bog even, such as the delightful **Cypripedium reginae**, the dainty **Pogonias**, **Calorogon** and **Habenarias**, though all these thrive well in the rich shady garden.

APLECTRUM spicatum. PUTTY ROOT. 1 to 2 ft. A curious Orchid. Greenish brown flowers flecked with white and purple.

ARETHUSA bulbosa. 6 to 9 in. A bog species, very showy. A large terminal bright purple fragrant flower on a slender stem.

CYPRIPEDIUM acaule. MOCCASIN FLOWER. 6 to 12 in. Lip rose-purple, rarely



Cypripedium hirsutum
Photographed by H. P. K.



The Showy Ladies' Slipper, *Cypripedium reginae* (spectabile), growing in a city garden. Photographed by H. P. K. (See preceding page)

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

Grown in the Carolina Mountains at 3800 feet elevation

OTHER HARDY NATIVE TERRESTRIAL ORCHIDS. continued

HABENARIA CILIARIS. YELLOW-FRINGED ORCHIS. 1 to 2½ ft. Bright orange-yellow, the most handsome species of Habenarias; very free bloomer.

fimbriata. PURPLE-FRINGED ORCHIS. 1 to 2 ft. Pale purple, large flowers in a loose raceme.

hookeriana. HOOKER'S ORCHIS. 8 to 15 in. Yellowish green, in early May. Large showy leaves spreading flat on the ground.

PERAMOENA. 1 to 3 ft. A stout species, with large violet-purple flowers. One of the best for damp situations.

psycodes. SMALLER PURPLE-FRINGED ORCHIS. 1 to 3 ft. Bright purple.

LIMODORUM (Calopogon) TUBEROSUM. GRASS-PINK. 1 to 1½ ft. Pink-purple. Very showy and of easy cultivation.

ORCHIS spectabilis. SHOWY ORCHIS. 4 to 12 in. Upper lip pink-purple, lower lip white. Very showy flower in May.

PERAMUM (Goodyera) pubescens.

RAT-TLE-SNAKE-PLANTAIN.

6 to 20 in. Low clusters of white-veined leaves. White flowers spiked. July.

repens. 6 to 9 in. A low sturdy evergreen with beautifully mottled prostrate leaves.

POGONIA ophioglossoides. ROSE POGONIA. 8 to 15 in. Pale rose color. One-half inch long.



The Yellow-fringed Orchis (*Habenaria ciliaris*). One of the easiest to cultivate. Photographed by H. P. K.

X

Hardy Native Lilies, Trilliums and other Bulbous Plants

This group of plants is one of the most indispensable for showy effects, particularly the Trilliums and Lilliums. The former blossom in earliest spring, and delight in rich, moist, shady locations, while the latter thrive in the more open places and produce most gorgeous results in summer when planted in masses, as nearly all plants should be for best effects. Lilies require rich soil, with plenty of moisture, but well drained, and make a grand show planted among Rhododendrons or other shrub evergreens or in a deciduous shrub border. For best effects Lilies and Trilliums should be planted in masses of hundreds, if not thousands. This applies more or less to most ornamental planting of bulbs and flowers. Elaine Goodale has sung of *Lilium superbum*, the splendid "Turk's Cap Lily."

"Tall rows of blinding beauty, as Vestals pure they hold
In each a blaze of scarlet, half blotted out with gold."

The sizes following the names indicate the variation in heights attained by these plants in their wild state. Cultivated, they often attain greater size.

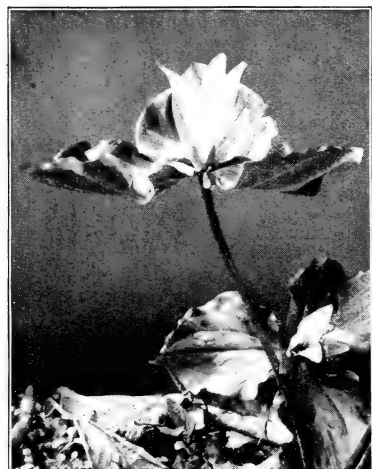


Habenaria peramoena. Introduced by Highlands Nursery. Flowers brilliant pink-purple.

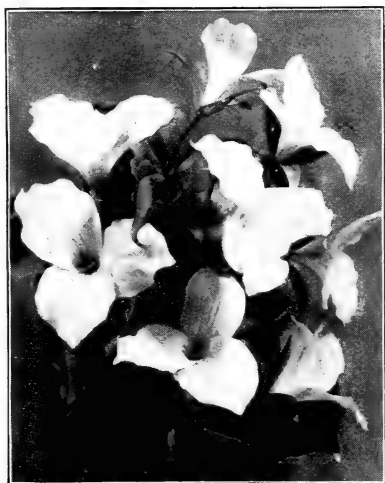
Photographed by H. P. K.



Trillium erectum, showy purple flowers



Trillium sessile, var. *californicum*, a beautiful and rare species



Trillium grandiflorum, the great woods lily

Types of some of the best American Trilliums



Lilium canadense



Lilium grayi,
our introduction



Lilium superbum, a specialty

Some of our best hardy native Lilies

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

Grown in the Carolina Mountains at 3800 feet elevation

LILIES

NOTE—All other commercial varieties are supplied at low prices.

LILIUM SUPERBUM. TURK'S CAP LILY. No description will do justice to this magnificent American Lily. Golden recurved petals, the flowers in perfect pyramids, often 40 on a single stalk. A clump of them is literally a blaze of scarlet and gold. For years we have made the growing of this Lily a specialty, and send out thousands of bulbs every season. Our stock this season is very fine, and we are offering it at a low price for the benefit of those wishing to make mass plantings. Of special use for planting in rhododendron beds.



The Sweet-scented Carolina Lily (*Lilium carolinianum*)
One of the newest introductions
Photographed at Highlands Nursery

GRAYI. Introduced by me in 1888, it has proven the leader in the bell-shaped type of hardy Lilies. Dark red-brown petals beautifully spotted. An exquisite species and very rare. Our stock is exclusive and very fine. The bulbs are never very large.

CAROLINIANUM. A beautiful new and but little-known species, of the recurved type, with orange and very fragrant flowers. Usually from one to three flowers on a stem.

CANADENSE. WILD YELLOW LILY. 2 to 5 ft. Yellow or orange, usually spotted with brown. July. Fine to plant among shrubbery.

catesbaei. SOUTHERN RED LILY. 1 to 2 ft. Scarlet, with dark purple and yellow spots. Erect. Early spring.

columbianum. COLUMBIA LILY. 1½ to 3 ft. A rare species from Oregon with reddish yellow flowers.

pardalinum. 2 to 4 ft. Orange-red flowers. A tall western species.

parvum. 1 to 2 ft. Yellow species from California.

philadelphicum. WOOD LILY. 1 to 3 ft. Another erect species, very hardy. May and June. Reddish orange-purple spots.

puberulum. HUMBOLDT'S LILY. 3 to 5 ft. A rare Californian species with reddish orange flowers.

washingtonianum. 2 to 6 ft. A rare Californian species with fragrant white flowers tinged with purple.

TRILLIUMS

TRILLIUM cernuum. NODDING WAKE ROBIN. 8 to 10 in. Petals wavy, recurved. Large broad leaves. April. White or pink.

erectum. ERECT WAKE ROBIN. 8 to 16 in. Large red fruit, very ornamental. Brown-purple, often greenish. April and May.

GRANDIFLORUM. LARGE-FLOWERED WAKE ROBIN. 8 to 18 in. The finest and largest species. Flowers 2 to 3 inches across, in April and May. One of our best early spring flowers. White, turning rose-color or marked with green.

ovatum. A rare Pacific coast species. Flowers much like *T. grandiflorum*. Large ovate leaves.

STYLOSUM. NODDING TRILLIUM. 1 to 1½ ft. Our rarest mountain species. April and May. Large wavy petals of beautiful pink.

sessile californicum. White. A beautiful Californian species.

undulatum. PAINTED WAKE ROBIN. 8 in. Earliest, blooming in April. Showy flowers and fruit. White, with purple stripes.

OTHER BULBOUS PLANTS

ALLIUM cernuum. NODDING WILD ONION. 1 to 2 ft. Clusters of rose-colored flowers. June.

triccoccum. WILD LEEK. 4 to 15 in. Greenish white.

ARISAEMA triphyllum. JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT. 10 in. to 3 ft. Curious flowers in May. Green, often with purple and white stripes or spots.

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

Grown in the Carolina Mountains at 3800 feet elevation



OTHER BULBOUS PLANTS, continued

- BICUCULLA** (*Dicentra*) **cucullaria**. SOLDIER'S CAP. 5 to 10 in. White-tipped cream. Delicate divided leaves. **EXIMIA**. WILD BLEEDING HEART. 1 to 2 ft. Rose-colored blossoms, appearing from spring until autumn. Forms thick clumps. Very light, feathery foliage of exceptional beauty.
- CHROSPERMA muscaetoxicum**. FLY-POISON. 1½ to 4 ft. White. April. Long grass-like leaves. Very conspicuous spikes of flowers.
- CONVALLARIA majalis**. LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY. 4 to 9 in. One-sided nodding fragrant blossoms in early spring.
- ERYTHRONIUM americanum**. YELLOW ADDER'S-TONGUE. 6 to 12 in. Large bright yellow lily-like flowers rising from green mottled leaves. April.
- grandiflorum**. A Pacific coast species with large yellow flowers.
- hartwegii**. Light yellow, orange center.
- hendersonii**. Pale purple, with deeper shades toward center.
- OXALIS acetosella**. WOOD SORREL. 2 to 6 in. White with reddish veins. June.

XI HARDY CACTI



Cactus viviparus
Purple Cactus

A STRANGE group of plants, not well known as yet, noted for their odd shapes, equipment of stiff barbed spines, flowers of unrivaled brilliancy, and powers of resisting extremes of both drought and cold. They will not endure stagnant moisture at the roots, however, especially in winter, and a dry situation on banks or in the rocky is, therefore, suitable for their best growth, and they thrive in a sandy or rocky limestone soil. Hardy Cacti are also remarkably free from disease and insect pests, and we predict for them a permanent and important place in garden architecture. We offer some of the best species known. In height they vary, but nearly or quite all are of low or prostrate growth.

CACTUS missouriensis. Plant dwarf; yellow or salmon flowers, followed by scarlet berries.

viviparus. PURPLE CACTUS. Bright purple, showy flowers, large. Whole plant covered with purple and white cymes. Rare.

ECHINOCACTUS simpsoni. HEDGEHOG CACTUS. Shell pink to bright rose. Plant nearly hidden by different-colored spines. Very beautiful.

ECHINOCEREUS viridiflorus. GREEN-FLOWERED CEREUS. Showy. Covered with beautiful red, purple and white spines.

OPUNTIA arenaria. Large yellow flowers. Joints round, with long white- or straw-colored spines.

arborescens. Purple flowers and yellow fruit. Branching, sometimes 6 feet tall.

camanchica. COMANCHE CACTUS. Showy, with yellow flowers and crimson fruit, which hangs till winter. Has long, stout spines of many beautiful shades.

fragilis. BRITTLE OPUNTIA. Deep yellow. Very small sort, forming compact clumps. Very spiny. Flowers deep yellow.

raffinesquii cymochila. Fruit purple, free bloomer. Rare, fine species.

raffinesquii greenii. Fruit purple. Abundant bloomer. Few spines.

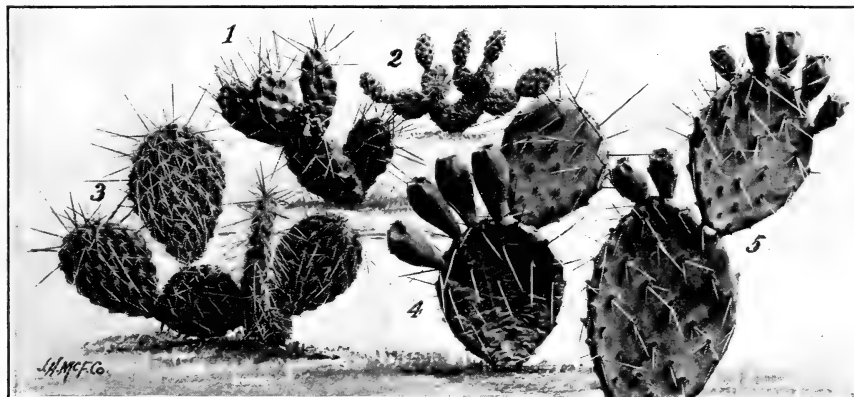
mesacantha macrorhiza. Yellow flowers abundant. Fruit purplish brown. Curious nearly spineless species.

phaeacantha major. A new, large sort with smooth, purplish joints and very long, purple or black spines. Rapid-growing, forming large clumps with yellow flowers and deep crimson fruit.

polyacantha. MANY-SPINED OPUNTIA. Exceedingly showy, with long white, brown, purple or black spines.

polyacantha albispina. White spines, often curled or twisted.

polyacantha watsonii. Orange or tinged purple. Spines purple or black.



A group of Hardy Cacti

1. *Opuntia arenaria*. 2. *Opuntia fragilis*. 3. *Opuntia polyacantha*. 4. *Opuntia mesacantha macrorhiza*. 5. *Opuntia phaeacantha major*

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

Grown in the Carolina Mountains at 3800 feet elevation

XII

Hardy Native Herbaceous Perennials

In this list will be found a variety of Hardy Herbaceous plants that will give a showy succession of bloom from early spring to late autumn. Nearly all are of easiest culture. We have endeavored to give a short, accurate description of each, with color of flower, height as found in a wild state, and time of blossoming. Most of these herbaceous plants will often reach the maximum size given, under cultivation.

The sizes following the names indicate the variation in heights usually attained by the plants in their wild state.

ACONITUM reclinatum. TRAILING WOLFSBANE. 2. to 8 ft. Very rare Alleghany species. August. White.

uncinatum. WILD MONK'S HOOD. 2 to 4 ft. Smooth vine-like stem, flowers making a brilliant display. June to August. Blue.

ACTAEA alba. WHITE BANEERRY. 1 to 2 ft. Compound leaves 1 foot across. White flowers and berries. Flower-stalk red. May.

rubra. RED BANEERRY. 1 to 2 ft. April and May. Berries cherry-red.

ADOPOGON MONTANA. MOUNTAIN DANDELION. 6 to 12 in. Bright yellow flowers, June to August. Very showy.

AMSONIA amsonia. AMSONIA. 2 to 4 ft. Panicked cymes of pale blue flowers. A good border plant. May and June. Bluish.

ANGELICA curtisii. ANGELICA. 2 to 3½ ft. Tall plant with fine cut foliage. August. White or greenish.

AQUILEGIA canadensis. WILD COLUMBINE. 1 to 2 ft. Showy cut leaves, useful for rockery. April and June. Scarlet-yellow inside.

APOCYNUM androsaemifolium. HONEY BLOOM. 1 to 4 ft. Forking, open branches. Quite showy. June and July. Pale rose color.

ARALIA nudicaulis. VIRGINIAN SASSAPARILLA. 9 to 18 in. Bears umbels of green flowers in June. Fruit black or dark purple.

racemosa. AMERICAN SPIKENARD. 3 to 6 ft. Widely branched, smooth stem, and large, decompound leaves. Umbels of white panicked flowers. Striking plant. July.

ARCHANGELICA hirsuta. 2 to 8 ft. Medicinal plant with large, showy cut leaves.

ARTEMISIA gracilis. WORMWOOD SAGE. 10 to 20 in. Especially valuable for its fine silvery foliage. Yellow or purplish.

ARUNCUS (Spiraea) ARUNCUS. GOAT'S BEARD. 3 to 7 ft. Fine

herbaceous plant, with panicles of white flowers and sharply cut leaves in May and June.

ASARUM canadense. WILD GINGER ROOT. Purple prostrate flowers in April and May.

macranthum. SMALL HEART LEAF. 3 to 5 in. Curious brown purplish flowers in June. Thick fragrant leaves, often mottled white.

ASCLEPIAS incarnata. SWAMP MILKWEED. 2 to 4 ft. Very showy. June and July. Rose-purple.

tuberosa. BUTTERFLY WEED. 1 to 2 ft. Brilliant orange or red. One of our showiest herbaceous plants.

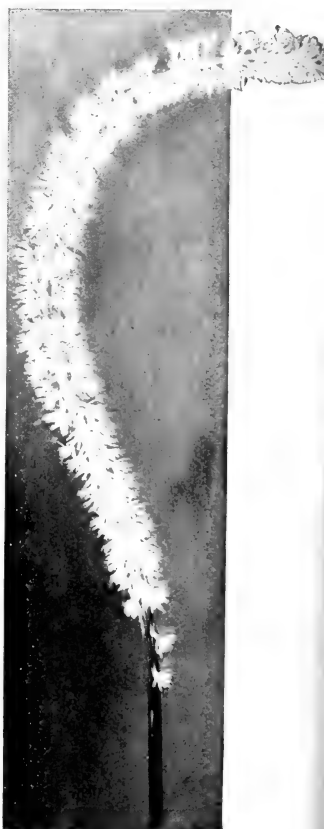
ASTER cordifolius. BLUE WOOD ASTER. 1 to 5 ft. Profuse bloomer. Pale blue or nearly white.

novae-angliae. NEW ENGLAND ASTER. 2 to 8 ft. One of the best and finest blooming sorts. Showy. Violet-purple.

novae-angliae rosea. 3 to 6 ft. Variety with rose-colored flowers.

BAPTISIA australis. BLUE WILD INDIGO. 4 to 6 ft. Very conspicuous. July. Indigo blue.

tinctoria. YELLOW INDIGO. 2 to 4 ft. Yellow. Abundant flowers in June. Showy.



Chamælririum luteum
(Blazing Star)
(See opposite page)

The flowering and fruiting cymes of
Archangelica hirsuta

From photograph taken at Highlands Nursery

herbaceous plant, with panicles of white flowers and sharply cut leaves in May and June.

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

Grown in the Carolina Mountains at 3800 feet elevation



HARDY NATIVE HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS, continued

- BIDENS trichosperma.** TICKSEED SUNFLOWER. 2 to 8 ft. A strong-growing, late-flowering plant of great value. July to September. Yellow.
- BRAUNERIA purpurea.** PURPLE CONE FLOWER. 2 to 5 ft. Striking plant for borders, although rather coarse. July. Dull purple, rarely whitish.
- CALLIRHOE involucrata.** PURPLE POPPY MALLOW. 1 to 2 ft. Petals red or purplish; in summer, trailing perennial, valuable.
- CAMPANULA divaricata.** CAROLINA HAREBELL. Delicate pale blue bell-shaped flowers in July. For rockery or border.
- CAPNOIDES sempervirens.** PINK CORYDALIS. 1 to 2 ft. May to August. Yellow.
- CAREX fraseri.** FRASER'S SEDGE. 10 to 18 in. Most remarkable flowers, with whitish spikes, appearing in March or April. Large evergreen leaves. Very rare.



Dodecatheon meadia
("Shooting Star")

CASSIA marylandica. WILD SENNA. 3 to 8 ft. Large, graceful perennial in cassia-like leaves and clusters of yellow flowers in August.

CASTILLEJA coccinea. PAINTED CUP. 6 to 15 in. The floral bracts are bright scarlet at the summit, giving a showy effect.

CAULOPHYLLUM thalictroides. BLUE COROSH. 1 to 3 ft. Yellowish green flowers in April, inconspicuous, but showy blue fruit, later showy divided leaves.

CHAMAELIRIUM LUTEUM. BLAZING STAR. 1½ to 2½ ft. A wand-like raceme of small white flowers in June. A dainty and showy plant.

CHAMAENERION (*Epilobium*) **angustifolium.** SPIKED WILLOW HERB. 2 to 8 ft. Purple flowers in June. Low wet ground.

CIMICIFUGA AMERICANA. AMERICAN BUG-BANE. 3 to 5 ft. Panicked racemes of showy white flowers. August and September. Showy divided leaves.

RACEMOSA. BLACK SNAKEROOT. 3 to 8 ft. Racemes of fruit becoming sometimes 3 feet long. Large, showy, decomposed leaves. July. White.

CLINTONIA borealis. YELLOW CLINTONIA. 6 to 15 in. Greenish yellow flowers, very showy. An Alpine species. Plant with *Rhododendrons*.

umbellulata. WHITE CLINTONIA. 8 to 18 in. Delicate white flowers speckled with green or purplish dots. Very fragrant. June.

COREOPSIS lanceolata. LANCE-LEAVED TICKSEED. 1 to 2 ft. Free, showy bloomer. July. Yellow.

major. WOOD TICKSEED. 2 to 3 ft. Divided leaves and yellow flowers in July.

roseus. 1 to 2 ft. Rose-colored flowers in July and August.

verticillata. WHORLED TICKSEED. 1 to 2 ft. Very finely cut leaves. July and September. Free bloomer.

CORNUS canadensis. DWARF CORNELL. 3 to 9 in. June. Large white or pink. Very interesting herbaceous species of dogwood. Bright red fruit very conspicuous. Damp rich ground.

CYNOGLOSSUM virginicum. WILD COMFREY. 1½ to 2½ ft. Flowers all summer. Pale blue.

DIPHYLLEIA cymosa. UMBRELLA LEAF. 1 to 2 ft. May. Large showy lobed leaves. Large compound cyme, beautiful white flowers; later dark purple showy fruit. Wet ground.

DISPORUM lanuginosum. HAIRY DISPORUM. 1½ to 2½ ft. May. Greenish on recurving stem, red drooping fruit later.

DODECATHEON meadia. SHOOTING STAR. Very showy; pink, purple or white blossoms, with graceful, recurved petals. Very showy in April and May. Of easy culture.

EUPATORIUM AGERATOIDES. WHITE SNAKEROOT. 1 to 4 ft. Corymbs of pure white flowers in late summer; are of special use in massing.

PERFOLIATUM. COMMON THOROUGHWORT. 2 to 5 ft. Fine gray-white flowers and conspicuous foliage.

PURPUREUM. TRUMPET WEED. 3 to 10 ft. Large panicles of purple flowers. Very showy.

EUPHORBIA corollata. FLOWERING SPURGE. 10 in. to 3 ft. Pure white involucres around a small greenish plant in summer. One of the best low bloomers.

GALAX aphylla. See under Ground-covering Plants.



Gentiana andrewsii
(See page 34)



Root of Ginseng. From photograph

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

Grown in the Carolina Mountains at 3800 feet elevation

HARDY NATIVE HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS, continued

GENTIANA ANDREWSII. CLOSED GENTIAN. 1 to 2 ft. Bright blue closed flowers 1 inch long in September.

GERANIUM maculatum. ALUM ROOT. 1 to 2 ft. Large showy perennial with cut leaves. April to July. Light purple.

GEUM radiatum. MOUNTAIN AVENS. 6 in. to 2 ft. June. Yellow. Showy rock plant.

HELENIUM autumnale. SWAMP SUNFLOWER. 2 to 6 ft. Handsome fall perennial. A blaze of gold. August and September.

HELIANTHUS strumosus. WOOD SUNFLOWER. 3 to 7 ft. Yellow. One of our best single Sunflowers.

HEPATICA acuta. SHARP-LOBED HEPATICA. 6 to 9 in. White and purple, early March.

hepatica. ROUND-LOBED HEPATICA. 6 to 9 in. Blue, purplish or nearly white flowers in early spring.

HEUCHERA americana. ALUM ROOT. 2 to 3 ft. Large lobed leaves.

pubescens. DOWNY HEUCHERA. 1 to 3 ft. June and July.

sanguinea. CORAL BELLS. 1 to 1½ ft. Bright scarlet flowers all summer. A very showy plant.

villosa. HAIRY HEUCHERA. Good rockery plant, giving effect all summer. August to September.

HIBISCUS, "Crimson Eye." 3 to 5 ft. White with crimson center.

militaris roseus. Variety with rose-colored flowers.

moscheutos. SWAMP ROSE MAL-LOW. 4 to 7 ft. Handsomest, with crimson eye. Grows well in wet places. All the Hibiscus are very showy. Light rose-color or white.

HOUSTONIA purpurea. LARGE HOUSTONIA. 4 to 18 in. May to July. Tufted clumps with purple flowers.

tenuifolia. SLENDER-LEAVED HOUSTONIA. 6 in. to 1 ft. Light blue. Rockery work.

HYDRASTIS canadensis. GOLDEN SEAL. 1 ft. Greenish white. Early spring. A medicinal herb of great value.

IRIS CRISTATA. CRESTED DWARF IRIS. 1 to 3 in. May. Bright blue flowers, beautifully crested.

missouriensis. 12 to 18 in. Lilac-purple. A pretty species.

VERNA. DWARF IRIS. 1 to 3 in. Very fragrant, bright blue flowers in early April.

LACINARIA (Liatris) cylindracea. BLAZING STAR. 1 to 2½ ft. Handsome rose-purple flower heads. August.

pyncnostachya. BUTTON SNAKE-ROOT. 2 to 4 ft. Long spikes of rose-purple flower heads. August and September.

scariosa. 3 to 6 ft. Stem stout, flower heads large, purple.

spicata. DEVIL'S BIT. 2 to 6 ft. Purple flower heads in long spikes. August.

spicata pumila. 1 to 2 ft. Very showy mountain variety. July and August.

LEPTANDRA virginica. CULVER'S ROOT. 2 to 7 ft. Panicle spikes of very showy, nearly white flowers. July and August.

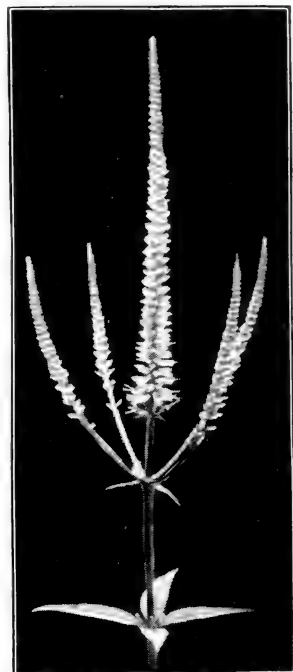
LEWISIA rediviva. LEWISIA. 4 to 8 in. Very hardy. Pacific coast perennial, suited to dry soil or rockery work. Showy.

LEUCOCRINUM montanum. SAND LILY. Bulbous plant from Colorado. Clusters of pure white, fragrant flowers in early spring.



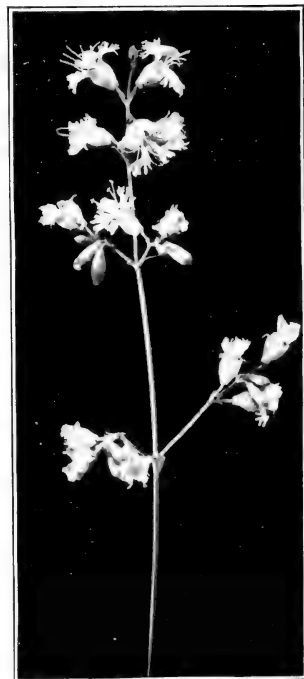
Lacinaria spicata

From a photograph taken at Highlands Nursery



Dainty spikes of *Leptandra virginica*

Photographed at Highlands Nursery



The fringed flowers of *Silene stellata* (See page 36)

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

Grown in the Carolina Mountains at 3800 feet elevation



HARDY NATIVE HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS, continued

LOBELIA cardinalis. CARDINAL FLOWER. 2 to 4½ ft. Showy, close racemes of scarlet flowers. July to September.

siphilitica. BLUE CARDINAL FLOWER. 1 to 3 ft. Strong-growing species with large blue flowers.

MELANTHIUM virginicum. BUNCH FLOWER. 2½ to 5 ft. Panicles of showy cream-colored flowers.

MERTENSIA virginica. BLUE BELLS. 1 to 2 ft. May; rich purple-blue.

MIMULUS ringens. SQUARE-STEMMED MONKEY FLOWER. 1 to 3 ft. Light blue, good bog plant. July and September.

MONARDA DIDYMA. OSWEGO TEA. 1 to 3 ft. Bright scarlet and extremely showy. Thrives in moist or dry soil. July and August.

clinopodia. 1 to 3 ft. Flesh-colored.

fistulosa. 1 to 3 ft. Lilac.

PANAX QUINQUEFOLIUM. GINSENG. 8 to 15 in. Well known as the great Chinese medicinal herb, now becoming rare and local. The roots enormously valuable under cultivation for export. Special price-list and illustrated circular on the subject on request. Flowers white or greenish. Fruit bright red. July.

PARNASSIA ASARIFOLIA. KIDNEY-LEAVED GRASS OF PARNASSUS. 10 to 20 in. White and greenish or yellowish veins. Damp places along streams.

PEDICULARIS canadensis. WOOD BETONY. 5 to 12 in. Greenish yellow or purplish flowers in dense spike. Hairy leaves.

PARONYCHIA argyrocoma. 2 to 3 in. A tufted little rock plant, with silvery foliage and flowers. Rare.

PHLOX maculata. WILD SWEET WILLIAM. 1½ to 3 ft. June and July. Pink-purple.

pilosa. DOWNY PHLOX. 1 to 2 ft. May and June. Pink-purple or rose color; rarely white.

subulata. See under Creepers.

subulata alba. See under Creepers.

PHYSOSTEGIA virginiana. LION'S HEART. 2 to 4 ft. June. Rose or flesh color, variegated with purple. **virginiana var. alba.** WHITE VARIETY. 2 to 4 ft.

PODOPHYLLUM peltatum. MAY APPLE. 1 to 2½ ft. White. Very large peltate leaves. Shady situation.

POLYGONATUM biflorum. HAIRY SOLOMON'S SEAL. 8 in. to 3 ft. Nearly white, with curved stems. May and June.

COMMUTATUM. SOLOMON'S SEAL. 2 to 8 ft. Panicked racemes of drooping flowers on very long stems.

PORTERANTHUS STIPULATUS. AMERICAN IPECAC. 1 to 2 ft. Handsome cut foliage and flowers pure white or rose-tinted. One of the finest of our native plants to mass. Blossoms in early summer.

POTENTILLA tridentata. THREE-TOOTHED CINQUEFOIL. 1 to 12 in. Leaves color bright purple; white flowers. July and August. Rockery.

PYROLA rotundifolia. ROUND-LEAVED WINTERGREEN. 6 to 20 in. July. White.

RHEXIA virginica. DEER GRASS. 1 to 1½ ft. Bright purple. Easily grown.

RUDBECKIA fulgida. ORANGE CONE FLOWER. 1 to 3 ft. Orange-yellow, in late summer. Very showy.

SANGUINARIA canadensis. BLOODROOT. 4 to 10 in. A beautiful perennial, with large pure white flowers in very early spring.

SAXIFRAGA michauxii. ALPINE SAXIFRAGE. 6 to 20 in. White flowers spotted with yellow, bright pink anthers. Rare.

micranthidifolia. LETTUCE SAXIFRAGE. 1 to 3 ft. White. Damp locations or bog.

SCROPHULARIA marilandica. MARYLAND FIGWORT. 3 to 10 ft. Greenish purple.

SEDUM telephoides. AMERICAN ORPINE. 6 to 12 in. June. Flesh color. Rockery or damp places. Very fleshy leaves.

telephium. ORPINE. 6 to 10 in. July. Purple.

ternatum. WILD STONECROP. 3 to 8 in. June. White.



Sanguinaria canadensis. Bloodroot



Monardas in variety. From a photograph of mass planting taken at Highlands Nursery

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

Grown in the Carolina Mountains at 3800 feet elevation

HARDY NATIVE HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS, continued

SHORTIA GALACIFOLIA. 6 to 8 in. Introduced by us. A very rare plant with clusters of large wavy leaves, from which flower-stems rise bearing white or pink flowers with crimped petals. Thrives best in Rhododendron beds. Leaves color rich bronze in fall.

SILENE stellata. STARRY CAMPION. 2 to 3½ ft. Panicles of white showy flowers in summer.

virginica. FIRE PINK. 1 to 2 ft. One of the showiest herbaceous plants. June to August, deep crimson.

SMILACINA racemosa. See *Vagnera*.

SOLIDAGO canadensis. 2 to 4 ft. One of the most showy and satisfactory species known. Yellow flower heads large and dense.

lanceifolia. GOLDENROD. 2 to 3 ft. Yellow. August.

odora. SWEET GOLDENROD. 2 to 4 ft. One-sided panicles in late summer. Plant fragrant.

virgaurea. 2 to 4 ft. Greenish yellow panicles and large leafy stalk.

SPIGELIA MARILANDICA. 6 to 15 in. A brilliant plant, the scarlet flowers with yellow centers in one-sided cymes.

STENANTHIUM ROBUSTUM. STOUT STENANTHIUM. 3 to 5 ft. Tall, with extremely showy panicles often 2 feet long. This is one of our recent introductions, and is, without doubt, a plant that will be used by thousands when known. The pure white flowers are borne on graceful compound panicles, often 2 to 3 feet long, and a clump of these plants makes a show equalled by few herbaceous plants of any description.

STEIRONEMA ciliatum. FRINGED LOOSESTRIPE. 1 to 4 ft. Bright yellow flowers in July.

quadrifolia. 1 to 2 ft. Abundant yellow flowers on long peduncles and whorled.

THALICTRUM dioicum. EARLY MEADOW-RUE. 1 to 2 ft. Purple or greenish flowers. April and May. Elegant cut foliage.

THERMOPSIS CAROLINIANA. SOUTHERN THERMOPSIS. 3 to 5 ft. Yellow flowers in terminal racemes. May and June. Extremely showy plant for massing.

THEROFON aconitifolium. ACONITE SAXIFRAGE. 1 to 2 ft. White flowers and cymes and palmately cut leaves. July. Along streams.

TRADESCANTIA pilosa. ZIGZAG SPIDERWORT. 1 to 3 in. Blue. June to August.

virginica. SPIDERWORT. 8 in. to 3 ft. Blue. Good plant among shrubbery, forming large clumps. Summer.

virginica alba. 1 to 2 ft. White variety of last.

TRAUTVETTERIA carolinensis. FALSE BUGBANE. 2 to 3 ft. Alternate lobed leaves. Cymes of white flowers. Early summer along streams.

TRIOSTEUM perfoliatum. HORSE GENTIAN. 2 to 4 ft. June. Brownish purple. A coarse, hairy perennial. Shrub borders.

UNIFOLIUM canadense. TWO-LEAVED SOLOMON'S SEAL. 2 to 7 in. Small white flowers on recurved stems, growing usually in green moss or dead leaves.

UVULARIA perfoliata. PERFORATE BELLWORT. 6 to 20 in. Pale yellow. Early spring. Flowers showy.

sessilifolia. SESSILE-LEAVED BELLWORT. 6 to 18 in. May. Yellow.



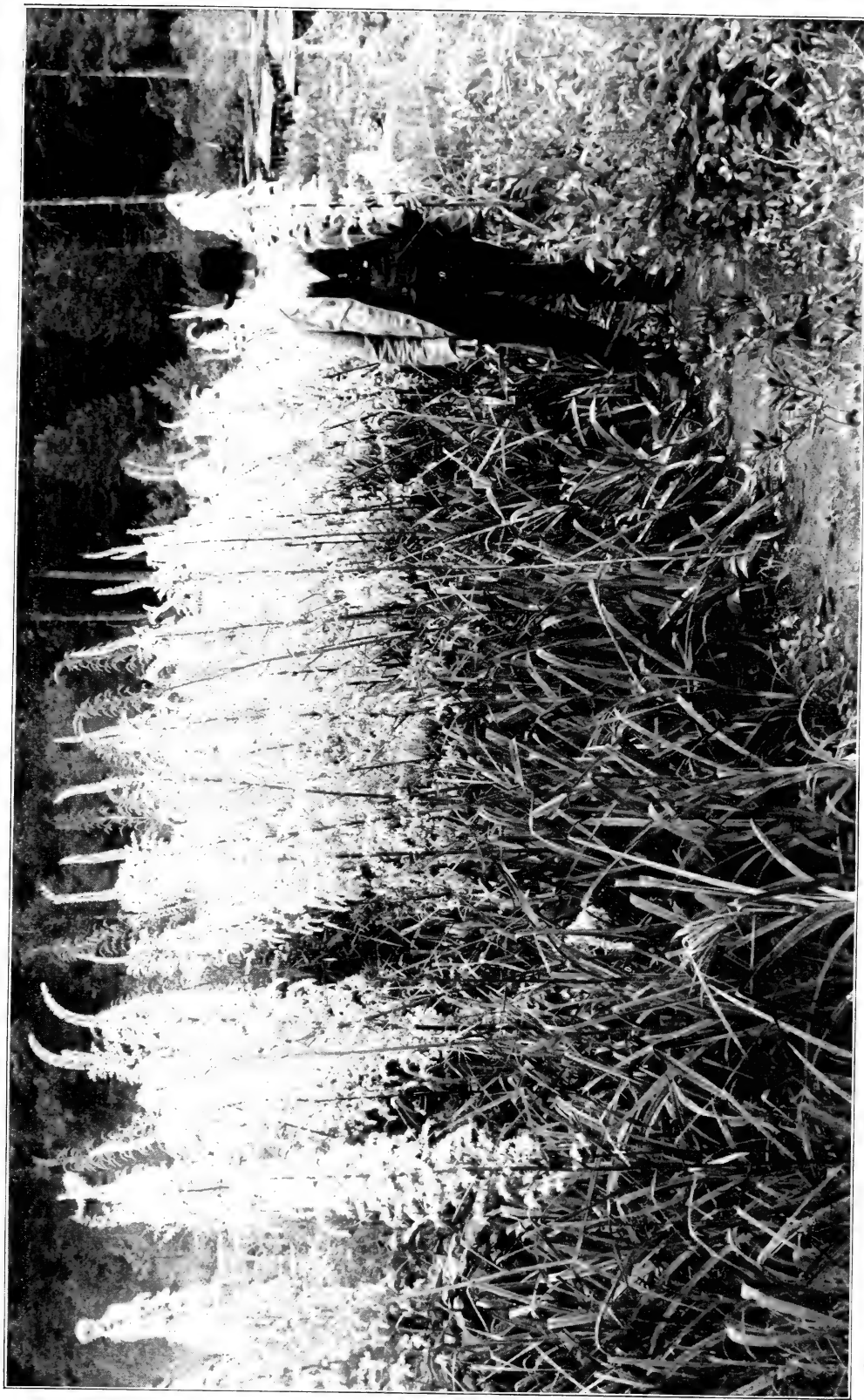
Yucca glauca (See page 38)



Cimicifuga racemosa (See page 33)
Photographed at Highlands Nursery



Thermopsis caroliniana



Stenanthium robustum. Mountain Feather Fleece. From a photograph taken at Highlands Nursery, showing a mass of this remarkable new perennial (See preceding page)

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

Grown in the Carolina Mountains at 3800 feet elevation

HARDY NATIVE HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS, continued

VAGNERIA racemosa. WILD SPIKENARD. 1 to 3 ft. Berries pale red, speckled purple. White flowers, showy racemes.

VERATRUM viride. INDIAN POKE. 2 to 8 ft. Yellowish green plant with very large showy leaves appearing in early spring. Damp ground.

VERNONIA novaboracensis. IRON-WEED. 3 to 6 ft. From July to September this fine composite gives a show of deep purple flowers in large corymbs. Fine for massing where a tall late bloomer is desired.

VIOLA blanda. A small low species, with orbicular leaves, the white flowers sweet-scented and tinged with purple.

canadensis. CANADA VIOLET. 3 to 14 in. Flowers white and purplish. May to August.

cucullata. BLUE VIOLET. 6 to 12 in. Blue, sometimes variegated with white. A sturdy sort, blooming all summer.

cucullata nana. 3 to 6 in. Very small growth and small leaves.

cucullata laciniata. 4 to 8 in. Finely cut narrow leaves.

hastata. YELLOW VIOLET. 5 to 12 in. Small, rare, blooms early.

lanceolata. 3 to 6 in. Small beardless white flowers with lance or linear leaves.

palmata. EARLY BLUE VIOLET. 6 to 12 in. Purple or blue.

pedata. BIRD'S-FOOT VIOLET. 3 to 6 in. Showy, light blue flowers.

pedata, var. bicolor. 3 to 6 in. Very handsome variety. Two upper petals deep violet, velvety. Rare.

rotundifolia. ROUND-LEAVED VIOLET. 2 to 4 in. Flowers yellow striped with purple. Very large prostrate leaves in earliest spring.

sheltonii. A pretty western species; flowers spurred.

YUCCA glauca. BEAR-GRASS. 2 to 4 ft. Very narrow stiff leaves. May and June. White.

filamentosa. ADAM'S NEEDLE. 2 to 10 ft. Showy plant for massing. White. Flowers in July. Very large panicles.

flaccida. 2 to 6 ft. Makes large clumps and produces abundant tall panicles of showy white flowers in July and August.

XEROPHYLLUM asphodeloides. TURKEY

BEARD. 2½ to 5 ft. Long grass-like leaves from which rises a tall spike of white flowers.

ZIGADENUS leimanthoides. 2 to 4 ft. White head of flowers in June and July. Very showy.

WORTH READING

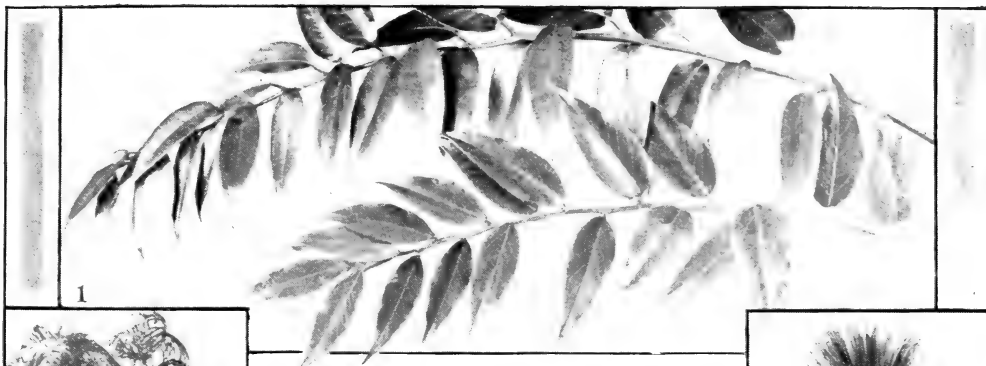
Nomenclature and Descriptions of Plants in this Catalogue

There is much confusion in the botanical names of plants at the present time, and common names are never reliable. We have, therefore, adopted the system used by Britton and Brown in their "Illustrated Flora" as being the most logical and universally accepted at the present time. Infallibility is not claimed, and it is to be hoped that a universal system will soon be adopted by all botanists so that a botanical term will stand and always stand for a specific plant. Until then it is only possible to logically follow some well-known system to secure reasonable accuracy.

The better-known technical synonyms have been given, and the most widely used common names, and we hope our systematic efforts to connect the plants with the correct scientific and popular names will be of assistance to every one interested into whose hands this Catalogue may fortunately find its way.

The heights of all trees and plants are carefully given immediately after the names—the first figures indicating the height the species usually attains in cultivation, the second indicating its extreme growth in a wild state. Under favorable cultivation the height may often exceed the first figures considerably, so the information must be considered approximate. We have endeavored to avoid long descriptions and to give information of value, such as time of flowering, color of flowers and foliage, fall and winter effects of leafage, fruit and bark, and kind of soil in which difficult species may be expected to thrive.

"It is a fact that no part of the world has furnished the gardens of Europe and America with so many ornamental plants of this kind [shrubs and lawn trees] as this same Alleghany region. Along the course of every rocky stream are masses of the great *Rhododendron* and *Kalmia*, while on the borders are smaller broad-leaved under-shrubs of rarest beauty. But, beyond question, the most beautiful flowering shrubs are the *Azaleas*, which are here massed together in the greatest profusion and luxuriance. There are a dozen other genera, that could be named, each with a special charm of its own. To these add the species that are small lawn trees in the North, but attain the stature of timber trees here, and we have a group that, for neatness of habit and beauty of foliage, flowers and fruit, and brilliancy of autumn coloring, has no rival."—W. A. STILES.



XIII—Evergreens for Christmas and the Holidays

AND ALL-WINTER DECORATIONS

Kelsey's Beautiful Brilliant Green and Bronze Galax Leaves and Leucothoe Sprays were introduced by us fourteen years ago, and are now used by millions each season for all florists' designs and decorations, by churches and in the home, especially during the holiday season. They are not expensive and produce lasting results, both unique and beautiful. Galax Leaves, with long, wiry stems, keep indefinitely in a vase in water, and yet graceful, and retain their original vivid colors.

They make beautiful wreaths, and there is no limit to the various designs for which they can be used. Leucothoe Sprays are long, graceful and indispensable.

We can also supply any Christmas Evergreens desired at a reasonable cost, and estimates for any church, private or other decorations, large or small, gladly given. Assorted cases containing Green and Bronze Galax Leaves, Leucothoe Sprays, Holly, Laurel, Mistletoe, Pine, Wild Smilax, and all other greens can be made up at any cost from \$2 up, according to variety and quantities desired.

WE CHARGE FOR

Green and Bronze Galax Leaves, either or both colors and large and small sizes, \$2 for 500 leaves, postpaid, or \$3 per 1,000 by express, not paid.

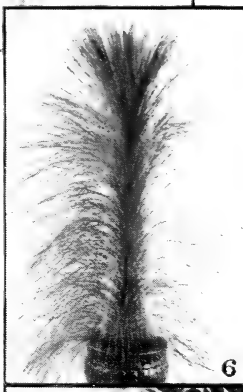
Leucothoe Sprays, green, at \$1.50 per 100, \$7 per 1,000, by express, not paid.

Galax Plants, for potting, with selected Green and Bronze Leaves, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, postpaid.

These make elegant table or window decorations in winter.

Holly of finest quality, full of berries, at from \$2 to \$10 per case, according to size.

Southern Smilax, Southern Moss, Palm Leaves and Ground Pine or Lycopodium in any quantity, and wreaths of different sorts at reasonable prices.



1. Leucothoe sprays. 2. Ground Pine, or Lycopodium. 3. Wild Smilax. 4. Mistletoe. 5 and 8. Christmas Ferns. 6. Long-leaf Pine. 7. Holly. 9. Green and Bronze Galax Leaves.

J. H. McF. Co.

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

Grown in the Carolina Mountains at 3800 feet elevation

LANDSCAPE DESIGN *and* PLANTING AND THE USE OF HARDY NATIVE PLANTS

The successful carrying out of any landscape improvement depends to so great an extent upon the knowledge, skill and good taste of the one to whom this work is intrusted, that it is supremely important to start right, no matter whether the work be large or small.

By the employment of a trained landscape architect expensive experiments may be avoided, and successful results insured. This applies to questions both of design and of practical planting.

With a special force organized for this purpose, we take charge of the proper laying out and planting of large and small grounds, extensive estates, parks, cemeteries, and other public or private landscape improvements. Particular attention is given to the use of hardy American plants, which are unquestionably the basis of all the best permanent plantings in this country and particularly where naturalistic effects are desired. If this fact is ignored, the most finished and lasting results cannot be secured. Even in formal gardens, where exotics have in the past been used almost exclusively, there are wonderful possibilities, as yet barely realized, for the employment of many native plants, and especially our magnificent Rhododendrons, Kalmias and other broad-leaved evergreens. These plants are not only absolutely hardy and free from foreign diseases and pests, but show splendid summer and winter effects that can be produced in no other way. There are, in fact, no foreign plants which can possibly take their place.

We do not, however, by any means confine ourselves to the use of Native Plants only, but where advisable introduce the best exotics to produce the desired results for any given problem.

We are prepared to make professional visits for consultation and advice, to make surveys, plans and designs, and to undertake the entire construction, planting and carrying out of landscape work of all descriptions.

Terms and information given to those interested.

HARLAN P. KELSEY, Landscape Architect
Beacon Building, BOSTON, MASS.

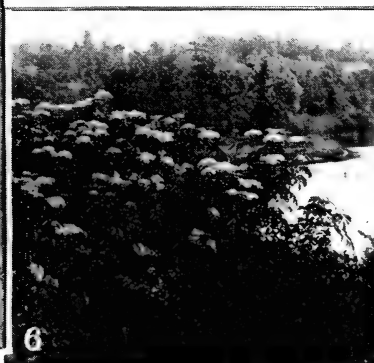
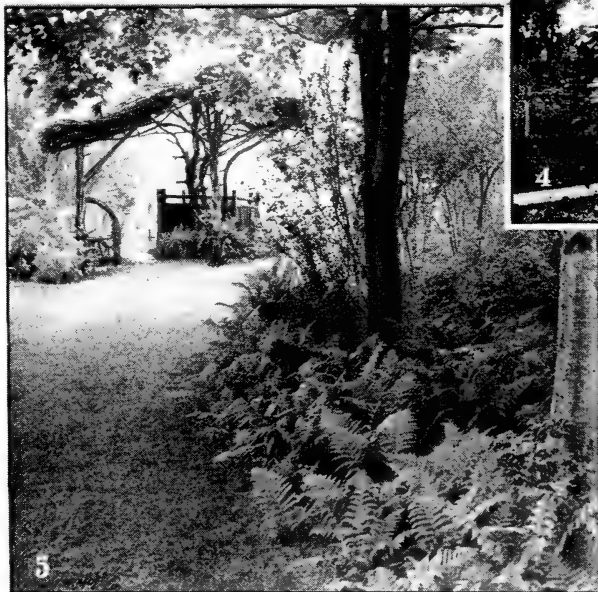


Native and Hybrid Rhododendrons in mass planting in Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y.
Photographed by W. R. Graves

HARLAN P. KELSEY
HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS
BOSTON, MASS.



HARLAN P. KELSEY
HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS
BOSTON, MASS.



1. Planting of Deciduous and Evergreen trees and shrubs along a drive.
2. Specimen of a single well-developed native *Rhododendron maximum*.
3. Mass planting of *Rhododendron maximum* under trees on the estate of F. C. Stevens, Esq., Attica, N. Y.

4. The "Dutchman's Pipe" and Ferns alone make a bower of a small summer-house.
5. Mass planting of native hardy Ferns along a grass walk.
6. *Sambucus canadensis*, the common Elder, as used in the Boston Parks.

Landscape effects by the use of native plants



Large Evergreens, from photograph taken in Salem Branch of Highlands Nursery

Our Salem Branch Nursery

There is a heavy demand for large Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Kalmias and other shrubs, and large specimen Evergreen and Deciduous Trees for producing quick effects. It is desirable, too, to have such stock *quickly available*, and to supply a local demand.

With this in view, I have established at *Salem, Mass.*, a branch of my Highlands Nursery, where an effort will be made to have ready for delivery at all times the choicest stock, in specimen plants and clumps, not only of the fine native ornamentals supplied direct from Highlands Nursery, but a general list of the best Hardy Hybrid Rhododendrons and Azaleas, and other choice ornamental stock needed for fine gardens, lawns and landscape planting. Large specimen evergreen trees, recently transplanted, will be a specialty, and I now have ready for delivery splendid trees of *Abies concolor* 8 to 10 feet high, and Blue and White Spruces of a size for *immediate effect*. Nearly 2,000 large specimen clumps of Rhododendrons are also on hand for fall and spring shipment or August planting.

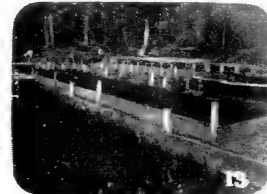
Having close business relations with the leading American and foreign nursery, the best stock of all kinds is available at the lowest prices through my Salem Branch, and I shall be glad to give estimates on any list of plants desired for planting. Always address me at my **Boston office, No. 6 Beacon street**, where personal attention will be given all inquiries, whether made in person or by letter.

Owner of Highlands Nursery
3,800 feet elevation in the Carolina Mountains
and Salem Branch, Salem, Mass.

HARLAN P. KELSEY
6 Beacon Street
BOSTON, MASS.



The Black and White Spruces in winter. Photographed by H. P. K.



A trip to Highlands Nursery and the High Carolina Mts.

To the botanist or the lover of wild landscape beauty there is perhaps no spot in the eastern United States that appeals more strongly than the high Carolina Mountain region, with its wealth of rare flora and sublime mountain peaks and ranges, reaching an extreme elevation of 6,600 feet. Right in the heart of these high mountains, at 3,800 feet elevation, is located the Highlands Nursery, a unique establishment started over 20 years ago to grow the hardest of our choice native Rhododendrons, Azaleas and other beautiful native trees, shrubs and flowers that grow here in a variety and profusion entirely unknown elsewhere in America. Many visitors come from parts of the North just to see our Nursery, but we want ten to come where now one comes, and can assure you that a ride to the top of Grandfather Mountain is alone worth the trip.

HOW TO COME

Highlands Nursery is not inaccessible. The best way is to buy an excursion ticket from any large city to Cranberry, N. C., via Johnson City, Tenn. At Johnson City you leave the "broad-gauge" Southern Railway and take a "narrow-gauge" train up through the wild "Doe Gorge" to Cranberry, where after dinner you board the Linville River Railway train, hauled by a "Shay" locomotive, for the terminus, **Pineola, N. C.**, freight station, arriving perhaps an hour and a half later. We have pictured a very few of the interesting scenes along the route, not forgetting a bit or two of our Nursery, for, after all, this is our main reason for wanting you to come. At **Pineola Station** (Saginaw, N. C., post-office) we meet you with a carriage if notified in advance, and aid you in mapping out any trip you may wish to take through the mountains. There are good inns at Pineola and Linville, but a short distance from Highlands Nursery. Fuller information in advance will be gladly given to those interested. Please write direct to

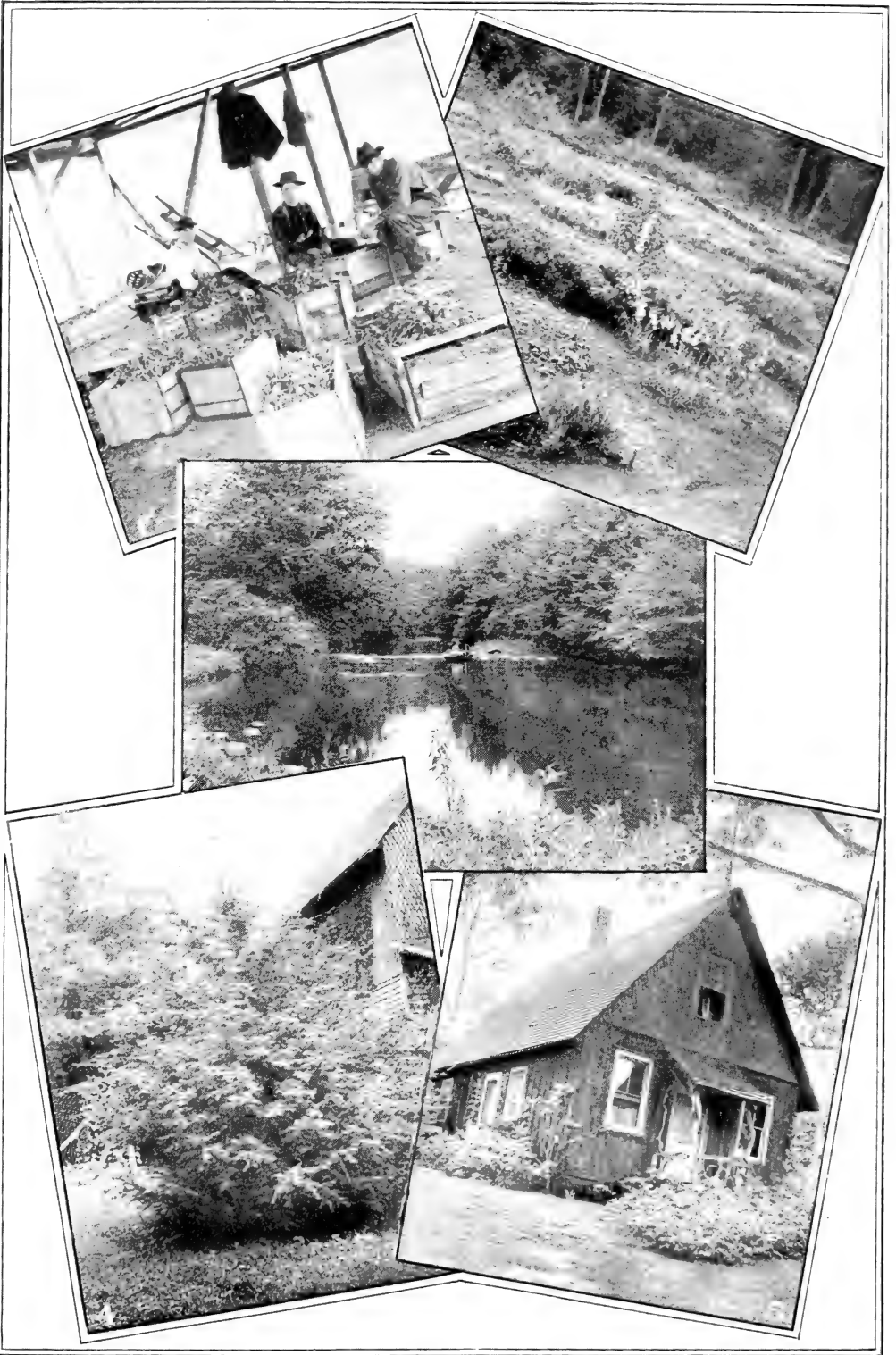
HARLAN P. KELSEY

6 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.
Proprietor Highlands Nursery in the Carolina Mountains



1. Linville River Railway. "Mixed" train hauled by a geared locomotive.
2. Tunnel in "Doe Gorge," on narrow-gauge railroad to Highlands Nursery.
3. Selling homemade souvenir baskets to passengers.
4. Cranberry, N. C., iron mines, 3,200 feet elevation in the Great Smoky Mountains.
5. Estimating poplar blocks, used in the manufacture of wooden bowls.
6. Linville River Railway. Nursery stock, lumber and passengers
7. The mountain basket-weaver.
8. Grandfather Mountain (nearly 6,000 feet) and Grandmother Mountain (5,000 feet) from a point above Highlands Nursery.

9. You pass many mountain waterfalls on your way to Highlands Nursery
10. Camping party picking huckleberries on "Rough Ridge."
11. Esseola Inn, from Donald's Crag, two miles from Highlands Nursery.
12. Picnicking on Linville river at 3,800 feet elevation.
13. Seedlings and seed-beds at Highlands Nursery.
14. Single specimens of Rhododendron and Kalnia growing by tens of thousands in Highlands Nursery.
15. Shelter belt of *Abies fraseri* at Highlands Nursery.
16. A small corner of Highlands Nursery.



1. Sorting and counting *Liliun superbum* bulbs.
2. Herbaceous beds at Highlands Nursery.
3. The Linville river flows through Highlands Nursery.
4. Specimen Carolina Hemlock (*Tsuga caroliniana*).
5. Office of Highlands Nursery.

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

Grown in the Carolina Mountains at 3800 feet elevation



Highlands Nursery

KAWANA, MITCHELL COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA



From Grandfather Mountain; rainstorm in valley 3,000 feet below.

HIGHLANDS NURSERY is located at the summit of the Blue Ridge range of the Appalachian Mountain system, at an elevation of nearly 4,000 feet, and at the foot of the famous Grandfather Mountain, 5,978 feet high, in a region of grand natural beauties and almost Alpine climate.

Established in 1886, we were the first to systematically introduce to American and foreign gardens, and especially the former, the unrivaled wealth of beautiful native Rhododendrons, Azaleas and other ornamental plants for which America, and particularly the Carolina Mountain region, is justly world-famed. We are now in our twenty-second year, and from a small beginning the first season, with a price-list of four pages in which were offered seventeen species of plants occupying ground space of barely half an acre, we have gradually enlarged until now our nursery occupies some one hundred acres of land on which are grown nearly six hundred species of hardy native American trees, shrubs, bulbs, vines, ferns and herbaceous flowering plants. Single species are now grown by tens of thousands.

We feel justly proud of the work we have accomplished in making our Native Plants known and used, for while a few years ago they were almost entirely excluded from our American parks, lawns and gardens, they are now planted by hundreds of thousands, and appreciated and enjoyed as never before. Each year sees them better known, more widely used, and more loved by the refined class, to whom natural rather than exotic effects appeal. It seems strange that while the whole world outside the United States was searched and explored to obtain the choicest ornamentals to beautify our grounds, our more beautiful and hardy **American Plants** were almost entirely overlooked, were rarely seen in cultivation, and were, in fact, quite unknown to Americans.

Highlands Nursery has introduced many new and heretofore unknown species, and we expect to continue along these lines, giving to American gardens the finest of our wonderful Wild Flowers.

HOW TO ORDER

Use enclosed Order Sheet when possible, and in writing always give your full address and plain shipping directions; otherwise we use best judgment, *but assume no responsibility*.

Terms are cash with order from all unknown correspondents, or satisfactory reference.

Remittances. Remit by Bank Draft, P. O. Order, Express Money Order, or Registered Letter at my risk. Foreign remittances by Post Office Money Order on Boston, Mass., office, or by Bank Draft on New York or Boston.

Shipping Season is usually from October 1 to December 1, and from March 15 to May 15 for most nursery stock. Many bulbs can be sent in August and September, and Evergreens, large Rhododendrons and Kalmias in August and early September. **Shipments from Highlands Nursery** are made from **Pineola, N. C.**, freight station and from **Salem Branch, Salem, Mass.**

Packing is carefully done for shipment to any part of the world, but our responsibility ceases on delivery of packages to the forwarding companies in good condition, and any loss or damage should be collected from delivering company. We are glad to aid in this when promptly notified. No charge is made for packing when order is selected from this Catalog and accompanied with remittance.

Errors. We are glad to rectify any error in filling order if complaint is entered on receipt of goods. After 10 days no claim can be entertained.

Guarantee. All trees and plants are guaranteed true to name and in good condition on leaving our nurseries. Any plant wrongly named will be replaced with the true variety as ordered, but no guarantee, expressed or implied, makes us liable for more than its original invoice value.

Wholesale. Our Wholesale Catalog will be sent *only* to Nurserymen, Parks, Botanical Gardens and others who are entitled to it by reason of purchasing in wholesale quantities for reselling or for public plantings.

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

Grown in the Carolina Mountains at 3800 feet elevation

HIGHLANDS NURSERY PRICE-LIST

These prices are for all stock delivered f. o. b. cars at **Pineola, N. C., freight station** for shipment by **freight or express**. Where small orders are mailed, postage at 8 cts. per pound will be added. Plants and flowers for botanical purposes will be charged for according to labor involved. **For price-list of stock at Salem Branch Nursery, see page 52.** All stock is grown in nursery unless especially noted. Rhododendrons usually have buds and balls, except the smaller sizes. **Numbers preceding names refer to descriptions.**

I—RHODODENDRONS, KALMIAS, ANDROMEDAS AND OTHER EVERGREEN SHRUBS

RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE

Bushy, nursery-grown plants with balls—	Each	10	100
6 to 9 in.....	\$0 25	\$1 50	\$12 00
9 to 12 in.....	35	2 00	18 00
1 to 1½ ft.....	60	4 00	35 00
Clumps, thick and bushy with balls, all very heavy, with diameter proportionate to height—			
6 to 9 in.....	60	3 50	30 00
9 to 12 in.....	75	5 00	40 00
1 to 1½ ft.....	1 00	7 50	60 00
1½ to 2 ft.....	1 75	15 00	125 00
2 to 3 ft.....	3 00	25 00	200 00
3 to 4 ft.....	6 00	50 00	400 00
4 to 5 ft.....	10 00	90 00	
Extra large or selected clumps, \$12 to \$20 each, according to furnishings.			
Collected clumps for massing, bushy and with heavy balls—			
1 to 2 ft.....		12 00	50 00
2 to 3 ft.....		16 00	125 00
3 to 4 ft.....		35 00	250 00
4 to 5 ft.....		50 00	400 00

Do not compare our many-stemmed clumps with the single-stemmed "bushy" half-hardy Rhododendrons offered by importers. There is no comparison.

Car-load shipments a specialty. Low prices. Write for special information.

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM

Nursery-grown; bushy and with balls—	Each	10	100
3 to 6 in.....	\$0 15	\$0 60	\$4 00
6 to 12 in.....	20	1 00	8 00
1 to 1½ ft.....	35	2 50	15 00
1½ to 2 ft.....	50	4 00	30 00
2 to 3 ft.....	75	6 00	50 00
Clumps, 6 to 12 in.....	50	3 50	25 00
1 to 1½ ft.....	75	5 00	40 00
1½ to 2 ft.....	1 25	10 00	80 00
2 to 3 ft.....	2 00	15 00	140 00
3 to 3½ ft.....	4 00	30 00	250 00
Extra heavy specimen clumps, any size, are charged for according to diameter and grade. A two-foot clump may often be furnished better even than a specimen six-foot clump. We send out no poor stock.			
Collected clumps, bushy and with balls—	Per 10	100	
1 to 2 ft.....	\$4 00	\$35 00	
2 to 3 ft.....	10 00	90 00	
3 to 4 ft.....	20 00	160 00	
4 to 5 ft.....	40 00	200 00	
Some magnificent specimen clumps, 4 to 8 ft., perfect plants, \$6 to \$25 each. If you want something extra, we have it.			

Our facilities for growing and collecting are approached by none, and the quality of stock we handle cannot be duplicated, while the hundreds of car-loads of our plants now growing and flourishing on many of the leading estates and public parks in America conclusively show the value of our nineteen years' experience in growing and handling Hardy American Rhododendrons and other native plants exclusively.

Our nursery-grown stock of *Rhododendron maximum* includes over 50,000 bushy plants and clumps with balls, while we collect car-load lots of large clumps from special sources in the Pennsylvania Mountains and the Carolina Mountains. Prices per car-load of *Rhododendron maximum* vary with size and grade. For plantations where large quantities are required a mixed grade of sizes, 2 to 6 or 8 feet, may be used, at a rate of \$100 per car, packed ready for shipment.

But we recommend buying **by the plant** only, when we pack the car with specimens to the utmost limit at a great saving of freight and express and handling. Careful buyers always purchase this way. The freight to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo and similar points is \$22 to \$40 per car from Pennsylvania sources. Number of plants to car varies from forty or fifty to several hundred, according to size and grade.

We ship car-load lots from Pennsylvania to northern points only to save freight charges, and our stock is unequaled elsewhere. Information to meet unusual conditions gladly given, and special prices are made on large requirements.

Page	Each	10	100
4	Rhododendron punctatum—		
	6 to 9 in.....	\$0 25	\$1 60
	9 to 12 in.....	35	2 50
	1 to 1½ ft., clumps.....	65	5 00
	1½ to 2 ft., clumps.....	1 25	10 00
	2 to 3 ft., clumps.....	1 75	15 00
	wilsonianum, 12 to 18 in.....	1 50	12 00
4	Hardy Named Hybrids, 12 to 18 in.....	1 25	10 00
	18 to 24 in.....	1 75	15 00
4	Kalmia latifolia—		
	3 to 6 in., bushy plants.....	10	75
	6 to 9 in., bushy plants.....	15	1 00
	9 to 12 in., bushy plants.....	25	1 75
	1 to 1½ ft., bushy plants.....	35	2 50
	1½ to 2 ft., bushy plants.....	75	5 00
	2 to 3 ft., bushy plants.....	50	3 25
	3 to 4 ft., bushy plants.....	1 00	6 00
	4 to 5 ft., bushy plants.....	1 50	12 00
	5 to 6 ft., bushy plants.....	3 00	25 00
	Collected clumps, 1 to 4 ft. high and corresponding diameter.....	50c.	to 10 00

Write for special prices on car-load lots or large quantities.

4	angustifolia, 6 to 12 in.....	15	75	6 00
	12 to 18 in.....	25	1 50	10 00
4	glauca, 6 to 12 in.....	20	1 25	
6	Andromeda polifolia, 6 to 12 in.....	15	1 00	7 00
	12 to 18 in., clumps.....	30	2 50	
	floribunda, 12 in.....	1 00	9 00	
6	Arctostaphylos uva-ursi, 3 to 6 in.....	30	2 50	
6	Chamaedaphne calyculata, 6 to 12 in.....	15	1 25	7 00
	12 to 18 in., clumps.....	30	2 00	15 00
6	Dendrium buxifolium, 6 to 12 in., cls.....	15	1 00	8 00
	12 to 18 in., clumps.....	25	1 75	
6	prostratum, 3 to 6 in., clumps.....	20	1 50	12 00
	6 to 9 in., clumps.....	35	3 00	
6	Hypericum aureum, 1 to 2 ft.....	20	1 50	10 00
	2 to 3 ft.....	35	2 50	
6	buckleyi, 6 in., clumps.....	25	2 00	18 00
	densiflorum, 1 to 2 ft.....	15	75	5 00
	2 to 3 ft., heavy.....	20	1 25	8 00
6	prolificum, 1 to 2 ft.....	15	1 00	7 00
	2 to 3 ft.....	25	2 00	15 00
9	Ilex glabra, 6 to 12 in.....	20	1 50	12 00
	12 to 18 in.....	35	2 50	20 00
6	Juniperus sabina, 9 to 18 in.....	35	3 00	
	communis, 1 to 2 ft.....	20	1 50	12 00
6	Leucothoe catesbaei, 6 to 12 in.....	15	1 00	8 00
	12 to 18 in.....	25	2 00	15 00
	18 to 24 in., clumps.....	50	3 50	30 00
6	Ledum groenlandicum, 6 to 12 in.....	20	1 50	10 00
	12 to 18 in.....	30	2 00	18 00
6	Pieris japonica, 12 to 18 in.....	75	6 00	50 00
6	Taxus minor, 6 to 12 in.....	30	2 00	15 00
	12 to 18 in.....	50	4 00	

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

Grown in the Carolina Mountains at 3800 feet elevation

II—AZALEAS, ROSES, VIBURNUMS AND OTHER DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Numbers preceding names refer to descriptions

Page	Each	10	100	Page	Each	10	100
9	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00	11	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
Azalea arborescens. 6 to 12 in.	45	4 00	35 00	11	15	1 00	8 00
12 to 18 in.	1 00	8 00	65 00	11	25	2 00	
18 to 24 in., clumps	1 50	12 00	100 00	11	20	1 50	12 00
2 to 3 ft., clumps	4 00			11	20	1 50	12 00
9 arborescens rosea. Small plants	20	1 25	10 00	11	35	3 00	20 00
9 lutea (calendulacea). 6 to 12 in.	35	3 00	18 00	11	20	1 50	12 00
12 to 18 in.	60	4 50	35 00	11	15	1 00	8 00
18 to 24 in.	1 00	8 00	60 00	11	20	1 50	12 00
2 to 3 ft.	2 00	12 00		11	20	1 50	12 00
3 to 4 ft.	2 00	1 50	10 00	11	20	1 50	12 00
9 nudiflora. 6 to 12 in.	35	3 00	20 00	11	30	2 50	
12 to 18 in.	60	4 50	40 00	11	15	1 00	8 00
18 to 24 in.	25	2 00	16 00	11	30	1 75	15 00
9 vaseyi. 6 to 12 in.	40	3 00	25 00	11	25	2 00	
12 to 18 in.	60	5 00	40 00	11	15	1 00	8 00
18 to 24 in.	1 25	10 00		11	30	2 00	15 00
2 to 3 ft.	20	1 25	10 00	11	15	1 00	8 00
9 viscosa. 6 to 12 in.	30	2 00	15 00	11	30	2 00	15 00
12 to 18 in.	50	4 00		11	15	1 25	
18 to 24 in.	25	1 50		11	20	1 50	
10 Adelia acuminata. 1 to 2 ft.	25	1 50	12 00	11	40	3 00	
10 Alnus rugosa. 1 to 2 ft.	35	2 00		11	20	1 25	9 00
2 to 3 ft.	35	2 00		11	35	3 00	20 00
10 alnobetula. 1 to 2 ft.	25	2 00	15 00	11	50	4 00	35 00
2 to 3 ft.	35	3 00	22 00	11	15	1 00	7 00
2 to 4 ft.	50	4 00	35 00	11	30	2 00	15 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	8 00	65 00	11	1 00		
10 incana. 1 to 2 ft.	20	1 25		11	2 50		
10 Amelanchier rotundifolia. 1 to 2 ft.	25	2 00		11	20	1 50	12 00
10 Amorpha fruticosa. 2 to 3 ft.	15	1 00	7 00	11	35	3 00	20 00
3 to 5 ft.	35	3 00	15 00	11	20	1 50	
montana. 1 to 2 ft.	35	3 00	20 00	11	40	3 00	
2 to 3 ft.	50	4 00		11	30	2 50	
10 Aralia spinosa. 1 to 2 ft.	20	1 50	12 00	11	20	1 50	
2 to 4 ft.	35	3 00		11	35	3 00	
4 to 6 ft.	60	5 00		11	50	4 00	
melanocarpa. 1 to 2 ft.	25	2 00		11	30	2 50	
10 Aronia nigra. 1 to 2 ft.	20	1 25	10 00	11	15	1 00	
2 to 3 ft., cl.	35	2 50		11	25	2 00	
10 arbutifolia. 1 to 2 ft.	15	1 00	8 00	11	25	2 00	
2 to 3 ft.	25	1 50	12 00	11	35	3 00	20 00
3 to 4 ft.	40	3 00	25 00	11	25	2 00	
10 Ascyrum hypericoides. 6 to 12 in.	15	1 25		11	35	3 00	20 00
10 Baccharis halimifolia. 6 to 12 in.	15	1 25		11	25	2 00	
1 to 2 ft.	30	2 00		11	35	3 00	20 00
10 Benzoin benzoin. 1 to 2 ft.	20	1 50	10 00	11	25	2 00	
2 to 3 ft.	35	3 00	20 00	11	35	3 00	20 00
10 Berberis aquifolium. 2 to 4 in.	35	3 00		11	25	2 00	
canadensis. 6 to 12 in.	15	1 00	7 00	11	30	2 50	20 00
1 to 2 ft.	20	1 50	10 00	11	1 75		
2 to 3 ft.	30	2 50	15 00	11	20	1 50	
3 to 4 ft.	15	1 25	10 00	11	35	3 00	
10 thunbergii. 6 to 12 in.	30	2 00	18 00	11	25	2 00	
1 to 2 ft.	50	4 00	35 00	11	40	3 00	
2 to 3 ft.	15	1 00		11	25	2 00	
10 vulgaris. 6 to 12 in.	25	2 00		11	30	2 50	
1 to 2 ft.	25	2 00		11	20	1 50	10 00
10 Butneria fertilis. 1 to 2 ft.	15	1 00	8 00	11	40	3 00	20 00
2 to 3 ft., clumps	50	4 00		11	20	1 50	10 00
10 florida. 1 to 2 ft.	15	1 00		11	30	2 00	
2 to 3 ft.	25	1 50	12 50	11	40	3 00	25 00
3 to 4 ft., clumps	50	4 00	35 00	11	20	1 50	10 00
10 glauca. 6 to 12 in.	20	1 50		11	30	2 00	
10 Callicarpa americana. 6 to 12 in., cls.	30	2 50		11	40	3 00	25 00
10 Ceanothus americanus. 12 to 18 in., cls.	20	1 75	12 50	11	20	1 50	10 00
18 to 24 in., clumps	35	3 00	20 00	11	30	2 00	
10 Cephalanthus occidentalis. 1 to 2 ft.	20	1 50		11	40	3 00	25 00
10 Chionanthus virginica. 6 to 12 in.	15	1 00	7 00	11	25	2 00	
1 to 2 ft.	25	2 00	15 00	11	35	3 00	20 00
2 to 3 ft.	40	3 50	30 00	11	50	4 00	35 00
3 to 4 ft.	65	6 00	45 00	11	25	2 00	
10 Clethra acuminata. 1 to 2 ft.	15	1 00	7 00	11	40	3 00	25 00
2 to 3 ft.	25	1 50	12 00	11	20	1 50	10 00
3 to 4 ft.	40	3 00	25 00	11	30	2 00	
10 alnifolia. 1 to 2 ft., clumps	25	2 00	15 00	11	40	3 00	25 00
2 to 3 ft., clumps	50	4 00	35 00	11	25	2 00	
10 Cliftonia ligustrina. 6 to 12 in.	35	2 50		11	35	3 00	20 00
10 Comptonia peregrina. 6 to 12 in.	15	1 00	6 00	11	50	4 00	
1 to 2 ft.	25	2 00	12 00	11	25	2 00	
10 Cornus amomum. 1 to 2 ft.	15	1 00	6 00	11	30	2 00	
2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00	12 00	11	40	3 00	25 00
3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00	20 00	11	20	1 50	10 00
10 alba sanguinea. 1 to 2 ft.	25	2 00		11	30	2 00	
10 circinata. 1 to 2 ft.	25	2 00		11	40	3 00	25 00
11 paniculata. 1 to 2 ft.	25	2 00		11	25	2 00	
11 stolonifera. 1 to 2 ft.	20	1 50	12 00	11	35	3 00	
2 to 3 ft.	35	2 50	20 00	11	20	1 50	10 00
11 Corylus americana. 1 to 2 ft.	15	1 00	8 00	11	30	2 00	18 00
2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00	15 00	11	40	3 00	
				11	15	1 00	7 00

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

Grown in the Carolina Mountains at 3800 feet elevation

AZALEAS, ROSES, VIBURNUMS AND OTHER DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued

Page	Each	10	100
13	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i> . 1 to 2 ft.	\$0 25	\$1 50
	<i>rugosa</i> . 1 to 2 ft.	25	1 75
	<i>rugosa alba</i> . 1 to 2 ft.	25	1 75
13	<i>setigera</i> . 1 to 2 ft.	20	1 50
	2 to 4 ft.	30	2 50
13	<i>woodsii</i> . 6 to 12 in.	35	3 00
13	<i>Rubus odoratus</i> . 6 to 12 in.	15	1 00
	1 to 2 ft.	20	1 50
	2 to 4 ft.	35	2 50
13	<i>nutkanus</i> . 6 to 12 in.	40	3 50
	<i>Salix cordata</i> . 1 to 2 ft.	15	1 00
13	<i>discolor</i> . 1 to 2 ft.	15	1 00
	<i>sericea</i> . 1 to 2 ft.	20	1 50
13	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i> . 1 to 2 ft.	15	1 00
13	<i>pubens</i> . 1 to 2 ft.	20	1 50
	2 to 3 ft.	35	2 50
13	<i>Spiraea salicifolia</i> . 2 to 3 ft.	15	1 00
	3 to 4 ft.	25	2 00
13	<i>tomentosa</i> . 6 to 12 in.	15	1 00
	1 to 2 ft.	25	2 00
13	<i>Stuartia pentagyna</i> . 6 to 12 in.	20	1 50
	1 to 2 ft.	35	3 00
	2 to 3 ft.	60	5 00
	3 to 4 ft.	1 25	9 00
13	<i>Symphoricarpos racemosus</i> —		
	1 to 2 ft. clumps	15	1 25
	2 to 3 ft. clumps	30	2 00
13	<i>symphoricarpos</i> . 1 to 2 ft.	15	1 25
	2 to 3 ft.	30	2 00
14	<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> . 6 to 12 in.	20	1 50
	1 to 2 ft.	30	2 50

Page	Each	10	100
14	<i>Vaccinium erythrocarpon</i> . 6 to 12 in.	\$0 25	\$2 00
14	<i>hirsutum</i> . 6 to 12 in.	35	3 00
14	<i>pallidum</i> . 6 to 12 in.	15	1 25
	12 to 18 in.	25	2 00
14	<i>pennsylvanicum</i> . 12 to 18 in.	25	2 00
14	<i>stamineum</i> . 6 to 12 in.	15	1 25
	12 to 18 in.	25	2 00
	18 to 24 in.	40	3 50
14	<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i> . 1 to 2 ft.	20	1 50
	2 to 3 ft.	30	2 50
	3 to 4 ft. clumps	60	5 00
14	<i>alnifolium</i> . 6 to 12 in.	25	2 00
	1 to 2 ft.	35	3 00
14	<i>cassinoides</i> . 6 to 12 in.	15	1 00
	1 to 2 ft.	25	1 75
	2 to 3 ft.	40	3 00
14	<i>dentatum</i> . 1 to 2 ft.	20	1 50
	2 to 3 ft.	40	3 00
	3 to 4 ft.	75	6 00
	4 to 5 ft.	1 50	12 00
14	<i>nudum</i> . 1 to 2 ft.	25	2 00
	2 to 3 ft.	50	4 00
14	<i>prunifolium</i> . 6 to 12 in.	25	2 00
	1 to 2 ft.	40	3 00
	2 to 3 ft.	75	6 00
14	<i>Xanthorrhiza apifolia</i> . 6 to 12 in.	15	1 00
	12 to 18 in.	25	2 00
	18 to 24 in.	40	3 50
14	<i>Xanthoxylum americanum</i> . 6 to 18 in.	25	2 00
14	<i>Xolisma ligustrina</i> . 6 to 12 in.	15	1 00
	1 to 2 ft.	25	2 00

III—PINES, FIRS, HEMLOCKS AND OTHER EVERGREEN TREES

Page	Each	10	100
14	<i>Abies balsamea</i> . 6 to 12 in.	\$0 25	\$2 00
14	<i>concolor</i> . 6 to 12 in.	30	2 50
14	<i>fraseri</i> . 6 to 12 in.	15	1 00
	1 to 2 ft.	25	1 50
	2 to 3 ft.	35	3 00
	3 to 4 ft.	75	6 00
	Specimens 5 to 15 ft. high.	\$2 to 12 00	
15	<i>Ilex opaca</i> . 6 to 12 in.	25	2 00
	12 to 18 in.	40	3 00
	18 to 24 in.	65	5 00
	2 to 2½ ft.	1 00	9 00
15	<i>Juniperus communis</i> . 6 to 12 in.	20	1 75
	1 to 2 ft.	35	3 00
15	<i>virginiana</i> . 6 to 12 in.	15	1 00
	1 to 2 ft.	25	2 00
15	<i>Magnolia foetida</i> . 6 to 12 in.	30	2 50
	1 to 2 ft.	60	5 00
15	<i>glauca</i> . 6 to 12 in.	20	1 50
	12 to 18 in.	30	2 00
15	<i>glauca thompsoniana</i> . 6 to 12 in.	35	3 00
	12 to 18 in.	50	4 00
15	<i>Picea canadensis</i> . 1 to 2 ft.	30	2 50
	2 to 3 ft.	50	4 00
	3 to 4 ft.	1 25	10 00
15	<i>mariana</i> . 1 to 2 ft.	20	1 50
	2 to 3 ft.	35	3 00
	3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00
	4 to 6 ft.	1 25	12 00
15	<i>pungens</i> . 6 to 12 in.	50	4 00

Page	Each	10	100
15	<i>Picea pungens</i> . 12 to 18 in.	\$0 75	\$6 00
	18 to 24 in.	1 50	12 00
15	<i>rubra</i> . 18 to 24 in.	35	3 00
15	<i>Pinus contorta</i> . 1 to 2 ft.	20	1 50
	2 to 3 ft.	30	2 00
	3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00
15	<i>flexilis</i> . 6 to 12 in.	25	2 00
15	<i>pungens</i> . 1 to 2 ft.	25	2 00
	2 to 3 ft.	40	3 00
15	<i>resinosa</i> . 12 to 18 in.	20	1 75
15	<i>strobus</i> . 6 to 12 in.	15	1 25
	1 to 2 ft.	30	2 00
	2 to 3 ft.	50	3 50
	3 to 4 ft.	75	6 00
15	<i>Pseudotsuga taxifolia</i> . 6 to 12 in.	20	1 50
	12 to 18 in.	35	3 00
15	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> . 1 to 2 ft.	20	1 25
	2 to 3 ft.	35	2 50
	3 to 4 ft.	60	4 50
15	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> . 6 to 12 in.	15	1 25
	1 to 2 ft.	30	2 50
	2 to 3 ft.	50	4 00
	3 to 4 ft.	75	6 00
	4 to 5 ft.	1 25	10 00
15	<i>caroliniana</i> . 6 to 12 in.	30	2 50
	12 to 18 in.	45	3 50
	18 to 24 in.	60	4 50
	2 to 3 ft.	1 25	10 00
	3 to 4 ft.	3 50	25 00
	Specimens, 4 to 12 ft.	\$3 to 20 00	

IV—DECIDUOUS TREES FOR STREET, LAWN AND FOREST PLANTING

Page	Each	10	100
16	<i>Acer negundo</i> . 1 to 2 ft.	\$0 15	\$1 25
	2 to 4 ft.	25	2 00
16	<i>pennsylvanicum</i> . 1 to 2 ft.	20	1 50
	2 to 3 ft.	30	2 00
	3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00
16	<i>rubrum</i> . 1 to 2 ft.	15	1 25
	2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00
	3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00
	4 to 5 ft.	50	4 00
16	<i>saccharum</i> . 1 to 2 ft.	15	1 25
	2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00
	3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00
16	<i>spicatum</i> . 1 to 2 ft.	15	1 25
	2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00
	3 to 4 ft.	40	3 00
16	<i>Aesculus octandra</i> . 1 to 2 ft.	15	1 00
	2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00
16	<i>Amelanchier botryaphium</i> . 1 to 2 ft.	15	1 25
	2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00
	3 to 4 ft.	35	2 50
	4 to 5 ft.	50	3 50

Page	Each	10	100
16	<i>Betula lenta</i> . 1 to 2 ft.	\$0 15	\$1 00
	2 to 4 ft.	30	2 00
	4 to 5 ft.	50	4 00
	5 to 7 ft.	75	6 00
	8 to 10 ft.	1 00	8 00
16	<i>lutea</i> . 1 to 2 ft.	15	1 00
	2 to 4 ft.	30	2 00
	4 to 6 ft.	50	4 00
	6 to 8 ft.	75	6 00
16	<i>nigra</i> . 1 to 2 ft.	15	1 00
	2 to 3 ft.	25	1 75
	3 to 5 ft.	35	2 50
	5 to 6 ft.	50	4 00
16	<i>papyrifera</i> . 2 to 4 ft.	30	2 00
	4 to 6 ft.	50	4 00
	6 to 8 ft.	75	6 00
	8 to 10 ft.	1 25	10 00
16	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i> . 1 to 2 ft.	20	1 50
	2 to 3 ft.	30	2 00
	3 to 4 ft.	45	3 00
16	<i>Castanea dentata</i> . 1 to 2 ft.	15	1 00

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

Grown in the Carolina Mountains at 3800 feet elevation



DECIDUOUS TREES FOR STREET, LAWN AND FOREST PLANTING, continued

Page	Each	10	100
16 Castanea dentata. 2 to 4 ft.....	\$0 25	\$1 50	\$12 00
4 to 6 ft.....	50	4 00	25 00
16 pumila . 6 to 12 in.....	25	2 00	15 00
1 to 2 ft.....	40	3 00	25 00
16 Catalpa speciosa. 1 to 2 ft.....	15	1 00	4 00
2 to 4 ft.....	20	1 25	8 00
4 to 6 ft.....	40	2 50	15 00
16 Celtis occidentalis. 6 to 12 in.....	15	1 00	
1 to 2 ft.....	20	1 50	
16 Cercis canadensis. 1 to 2 ft.....	20	1 50	10 00
2 to 3 ft.....	35	2 00	15 00
16 Cladrastis lutea. 1 to 2 ft.....	15	1 25	10 00
2 to 3 ft.....	25	2 00	15 00
16 Cornus alternifolia. 1 to 2 ft.....	15	1 25	8 00
2 to 3 ft.....	25	2 00	15 00
3 to 4 ft.....	35	3 00	20 00
16 florida . 1 to 2 ft.....	15	1 25	10 00
2 to 3 ft.....	25	2 00	18 00
18 Cotinus cotinoides. 6 to 12 in.....	40	3 00	
1 to 2 ft.....	80	7 50	
2 to 3 ft.....	150	12 00	
3 to 4 ft.....	250	20 00	
18 Diospyros virginiana. 6 to 12 in.....	15	1 00	
1 to 2 ft.....	25	2 00	
18 Fagus americana. 1 to 2 ft.....	15	1 00	8 00
2 to 3 ft.....	30	2 50	
18 Fraxinus americana. 1 to 2 ft.....	15	1 00	6 00
2 to 3 ft.....	20	1 50	10 00
3 to 4 ft.....	35	2 50	18 00
18 lanceolata . 1 to 2 ft.....	15	1 00	6 00
2 to 4 ft.....	25	1 50	8 00
4 to 6 ft.....	50	3 00	
18 nigra . 4 to 6 ft.....	50	3 00	
oregona . 1 to 2 ft.....	40	2 75	
pubescens . 1 to 2 ft.....	20	1 75	
18 Gymnocladus dioica. 1 to 2 ft.....	15	1 25	
2 to 4 ft.....	30	2 00	
18 Hickoria minima. 1 to 2 ft.....	20	1 50	
18 Ilex monticola. 1 to 2 ft.....	15	1 00	7 00
2 to 3 ft.....	25	2 00	12 00
3 to 4 ft.....	40	3 00	15 00
4 to 6 ft.....	75	4 00	
18 Juglans cinerea. 1 to 2 ft.....	15	1 25	
2 to 3 ft.....	25	2 00	
18 Larix laricina. 1 to 2 ft.....	20	1 75	
2 to 3 ft.....	30	2 50	
18 Liquidambar styraciflua. 1 to 2 ft.....	15	1 00	
2 to 3 ft.....	25	2 00	
18 Liriodendron tulipifera. 1 to 2 ft.....	15	1 25	7 00
3 to 4 ft.....	25	2 00	12 00
4 to 6 ft.....	40	3 00	
18 Magnolia acuminata. 1 to 2 ft.....	15	1 00	
2 to 3 ft.....	25	1 50	
18 fraseri . 1 to 2 ft.....	20	1 50	
2 to 3 ft.....	35	2 00	
18 macrophylla . 6 to 12 in.....	150		
18 tripetala . 1 to 2 ft.....	15	1 25	8 00
2 to 3 ft.....	25	2 00	12 50
3 to 4 ft.....	40	3 00	20 00
18 Malus coronaria. 6 to 12 in.....	25	2 00	15 00
1 to 2 ft.....	40	3 00	22 00

Page	Each	10	100
18 Malus coronaria. 2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 60	\$4 00	
19 Mohrodendron diptera. 1 to 2 ft.....	20	1 50	
carolinum . 6 to 12 in.....	15	1 25	\$7 00
1 to 2 ft.....	25	1 75	10 00
2 to 3 ft.....	40	2 50	
Nyssa multiflora. 6 to 12 in.....	20	1 50	
19 Ostrya virginiana. 1 to 2 ft.....	20	1 50	10 00
2 to 3 ft.....	35	2 00	15 00
3 to 4 ft.....	50	3 00	
19 Oxydendrum arboreum. 1 to 2 ft.....	20	1 50	10 00
2 to 3 ft.....	35	2 50	20 00
3 to 4 ft.....	60	5 00	
Populus grandidentata. 1 to 2 ft.....	20	1 00	6 00
19 tremuloides . 2 to 3 ft.....	30	2 00	
3 to 4 ft.....	45	3 00	
19 deltoides . 2 to 3 ft.....	15	1 00	4 00
4 to 6 ft.....	25	2 00	10 00
19 Prunus pennsylvanica. 1 to 2 ft.....	15	75	3 00
2 to 4 ft.....	20	1 00	5 00
19 serotina . 2 to 4 ft.....	15	1 25	6 00
4 to 6 ft.....	25	1 75	10 00
19 Ptelea trifoliata. 2 to 4 ft.....	15	1 25	8 00
4 to 5 ft.....	20	1 75	10 00
Pyrus coronaria. See Malus.			
19 Quercus alba. 1 to 2 ft.....	20	1 25	
coccinea . 1 to 2 ft.....	20	1 50	10 00
2 to 3 ft.....	30	2 00	15 00
3 to 4 ft.....	40	3 00	20 00
4 to 5 ft.....	60	5 00	40 00
19 laurifolia . 6 to 12 in.....	25	2 00	
1 to 2 ft.....	40		
19 lyrata . 6 to 12 in.....	40		
19 macrocarpa . 1 to 2 ft.....	40	2 00	
2 to 3 ft.....	45	2 50	
19 nigra . 1 to 2 ft.....	25	1 50	
19 palustris . 1 to 2 ft.....	30	2 00	
2 to 3 ft.....	50	3 00	
19 prinus . 1 to 2 ft.....	15	1 25	
2 to 3 ft.....	25	1 50	
19 rubra . 1 to 2 ft.....	25	1 50	9 00
2 to 3 ft.....	30	2 00	12 50
3 to 4 ft.....	40	3 50	20 00
4 to 5 ft.....	60	4 00	
19 Rhamnus caroliniana. 1 to 2 ft.....	15	1 00	
2 to 3 ft.....	25	2 00	
Rhus cotinoides. See Cotinus.			
19 Robinia pseudacacia. 1 to 2 ft.....	15	1 00	
2 to 4 ft.....	25	1 50	
19 Sorbus americana. 1 to 2 ft.....	20	1 50	12 50
2 to 3 ft.....	30	2 25	18 00
3 to 4 ft.....	45	3 00	25 00
4 to 6 ft.....	60	4 50	40 00
Staphylea trifoliata. 2 to 3 ft.....	15	1 00	
19 Taxodium distichum. 1 to 2 ft.....	20	1 50	
2 to 3 ft.....	35	3 00	
19 Tilia americana. 1 to 2 ft.....	15	1 25	
2 to 3 ft.....	25	2 00	
19 heterophylla . 1 to 2 ft.....	30	2 00	
19 Ulmus americana. 4 to 6 ft.....	35	3 00	
6 to 8 ft.....	75	6 00	
19 fulva . 4 to 6 ft.....	1 50		

V—CREEPERS AND GROUND-COVERING PLANTS

Reference—Col., Collected; Cl., Clumps; Estab., Established

Page	Each	10	100
Chiogenes hispida. Strong col.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$12 50
Cornus canadensis. Strong col.....	15	1 00	7 00
20 Epigaea repens. Strong col. cl.....	20	1 75	12 00
Estab. cl.....	35	2 50	20 00
Euonymus radicans. 12 to 18 in.....	30	2 50	18 00
Ferns . See under Hardy Ferns.			
20 Galax aphylla. Strong col. cl.....	20	1 25	7 00
Estab. cl.....	30	2 00	10 00
20 Gaultheria procumbens. Col. cl.....	15	1 00	6 00
Estab. cl.....	20	1 50	10 00
20 Glechoma hederacea. Strong.....	10	60	4 00
20 Houstonia serpyllifolia. Cl.....	15	1 00	7 00
Hypericum buckleyi. Cl.....	25	2 00	18 00
Linnaea borealis. Strong cl.....	25	2 00	12 50
20 Lycopodium clavatum. Col.....	15	75	4 00
complanatum . Col.....	15	75	4 00

Page	Each	10	100
20 Lycopodium lucidulum. Col.....	\$0 15	\$0 75	\$4 00
obscurum . Col.....	15	75	4 00
20 Mitchella repens. Col. cl.....	20	1 75	12 00
Pachysandra terminalis. Strong.....	35	3 00	
Phlox reptans. Cl.....	15	75	4 00
subulata . Strong. cl.....	20	1 50	8 00
20 subulata alba. Strong cl.....	25	2 00	
20 Rubus canadensis. Cl.....	15	1 00	6 00
cuneifolius . 6 to 12 in.....	30	2 50	
21 deliciosus . 6 to 12 in.....	40	3 00	
hispidus . Cl.....	15	1 00	6 00
laciniatus . 1 to 2 ft.....	25	2 00	
21 Vaccinium pennsylvanicum. Col.....	15	1 00	7 00
Veronica officinalis. Col. cl.....	10	60	4 00
serpyllifolia . Col. cl.....	10	60	4 00
21 Vinca minor. Cl.....	20	1 00	7 00
minor alba. Cl.....	20	1 00	7 00

VI—HARDY VINES AND CLIMBERS

Page	Each	10	100
Adlumia fungosa. Strong.....	\$0 15	\$1 00	\$6 00
Ampelopsis . See Parthenocissus.			
21 Bignonia crucigera. 6 to 12 in.....	15	1 00	7 00
1 to 2 ft.....	25	2 00	12 00

Page	Each	10	100
21 Cebatha carolina. Strong.....	\$0 15	\$1 00	\$6 00
21 Celastrus scandens. 1 to 2 ft.....	15	1 25	7 00
2 to 3 ft.....	20	1 75	10 00
21 Clematis coccinea. Strong.....	30	2 50	18 00

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

Grown in the Carolina Mountains at 3800 feet elevation

HARDY VINES AND CLIMBERS, continued

Page	Each	10	100
21	\$0 30	\$2 50	
21	40	3 00	
21	40	3 00	
21	15	1 00	\$6 00
	25	2 00	10 00
21	25	2 00	
21	15	75	6 00
21	40	3 00	
21	15	75	7 00
21	15	1 00	
21	25	2 00	
21	35	3 00	
21	25	1 50	12 00
21	20	1 00	6 00
22	30	2 00	
22	15	1 00	5 00
22	10	75	4 00
	20	1 25	7 00
	35	2 75	10 00

Page	Each	10	100
22	\$0 25	\$1 50	
	30	2 50	
22	25	1 50	
22	10	75	\$5 00
22	75	5 00	
22	15	1 00	5 00
22	20	1 50	
	30	2 00	
	30	2 00	
22	15	1 25	
	30	2 00	
22	35	2 50	
22	35	2 50	
22	20	1 50	
	30	2 00	
22	15	1 25	
	30	2 00	
22	15	1 25	
	25	1 75	

For other varieties of Wistaria, see Salem Nursery Price-list.

VII—HARDY NATIVE FERNS

Page	Each	10	100
23	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$10 00
23	20	1 50	10 00
23	20	1 50	10 00
23	20	1 50	10 00
23	25	2 00	
23	20	1 50	10 00
23	20	1 50	10 00
23	20	1 50	10 00
23	25	1 75	
23	15	1 00	6 00
23	15	1 25	7 00
23	40	3 50	
23	25	2 00	
23	40	3 50	
23	15	1 25	8 00
23	25	2 50	
23	15	75	5 00
23	15	1 00	6 00
23	25	2 00	
23	35	2 50	
23	25	2 00	
23	15	1 00	6 00
23	50	4 00	
23	50	4 00	
23	50	4 00	
23	15	1 00	6 00
23	20	1 25	8 00

Page	Each	10	100
23	\$0 25	\$1 75	
23	20	1 50	
24	25	2 00	
	25	2 00	
23	25	1 75	
24	25	2 00	\$10 00
24	15	1 25	
24	30	2 50	
24	35	1 75	
24	25	1 50	8 00
24	25	1 50	8 00
24	25	1 50	8 00
24	25	1 50	
24	30	2 00	
24	15	1 25	8 00
24	15	1 25	6 00
24	15	1 25	8 00
24	45	3 00	
24	15	75	5 00
24	15	75	5 00
	45	3 50	
24	20	1 50	
24	30	2 00	
24	40	3 00	
24	15	1 25	8 00

VIII—SARRACENIAS AND OTHER INSECTIVOROUS, AQUATIC AND BOG PLANTS

Page	Each	10	100
25	\$0 30	\$2 00	\$15 00
25	30	2 00	15 00
25	25	1 75	10 00
25	30	2 00	14 00
25	30	2 00	15 00
25	15	1 00	8 00
25	30	2 00	15 00
25	15	1 00	
25	15	1 00	5 00
25	30	1 50	
25	30	1 50	
25	25	1 50	
25	1 00	9 00	
25	50	4 50	
25	20	1 25	7 00
25	20	1 25	7 00
25	15	1 00	
25	20	1 50	8 00

Page	Each	10	100
25	\$0 25	\$1 50	\$8 00
25	15	75	6 00
26	20	1 50	8 00
26	20	1 50	
26	15	1 25	
26	15	1 25	
26	50	4 00	
26	60	5 00	
26	25	2 00	
26	20	1 50	9 00
26	10	75	6 00
26	20	1 50	8 00
26	15	75	3 00
26	15	75	3 00
26	15	75	3 00
26	20	1 50	
26	25	2 00	

IX—CYPRIPEDIUMS AND OTHER HARDY NATIVE ORCHIDS

Page	Each	10	100
26	\$0 25	\$2 00	
26	15	1 00	
26	40	3 50	
26	40	3 50	
26	15	1 25	
26	20	1 75	
26	40	3 00	\$20 00
	50	4 00	35 00
	80	6 00	55 00
	1 25	10 00	90 00

Over 8 crowns at 15 cts. per crown.

Page	Each	10	100
28	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$7 00
28	30	2 00	15 00
28	20	1 50	8 00
28	20	1 50	8 00
28	30	2 00	15 00
28	15	1 25	7 00
28	25	2 50	15 00
28	20	1 50	10 00
28	20	1 50	10 00
28	25	2 00	

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

Grown in the Carolina Mountains at 3800 feet elevation

X—HARDY AMERICAN LILIES, TRILLIUMS AND OTHER BULBOUS PLANTS

Descriptions, pages 28 to 31

	Each	10	100		Each	10	100
Lilium superbum. First size.....	\$0 20	\$1 25	\$8 00	Trillium ovatum. Strong.....	\$0 30	\$2 50	
Second size.....	10	75	5 00	stylosum. First size.....	15	1 00	\$6 00
grayi. First size.....	25	2 00	15 00	Second size.....	10	60	4 00
Second size.....	15	1 25	10 00	sessile californicum. Strong.....	30	2 00	
carolinianum. Strong.....	20	1 50	12 00	undulatum. Strong.....	15	1 00	4 00
canadense. Strong.....	15	1 00	7 00	Allium cernuum. Strong.....	15	1 25	
catesbaei. Strong.....	15	1 25		tricoecum. Strong.....	15	1 25	
columbianum. Strong.....	35	2 50	20 00	Arisaema triphyllum. Strong.....	15	1 00	
pardalinum. Strong.....	30	2 00	15 00	Bicuculla cucullaria. Strong.....	10	75	4 00
parvum. Strong.....	35	2 50		canadensis. Strong.....	10	75	4 00
philadelphicum. Strong.....	20	1 50		eximia. Clumps.....	20	1 50	10 00
puberulum. Strong.....	40	3 50		Chrosperma muscetoicium. Strong.....	15	75	4 00
washingtonianum. Strong.....	40	3 50		Convallaria majalis. Strong.....	10	60	4 00
Trillium cernuum. Strong.....	30	2 50		Erythronium americanum. Strong.....	10	50	2 00
erectum. Strong.....	10	50		grandiflorum. Strong.....	25	2 00	10 00
erectum album. Strong.....	15	60	4 00	hartwegii. Strong.....	25	2 00	10 00
grandiflorum. First size.....	15	60	4 00	hendersonii. Strong.....	25	2 00	10 00
Second size.....	10	50	2 00	Oxalis acetosella. Strong.....	10	50	2 00

XI—HARDY CACTI

Description, page 31

	Each	10		Each	10
Cactus missouriensis.....	\$0 20	\$1 50	Opuntia rafinesquii cymochilla.....	\$0 40	\$3 00
viviparus.....	60	5 00	rafinesquii greenii.....	30	2 50
Echinocactus simpsoni.....	35	3 00	mesacantha macrorhiza.....	30	2 50
Echinocereus viridiflorus.....	25	2 50	phaeacantha major.....	50	3 50
Opuntia arenaria.....	25	2 00	polyacantha.....	30	2 50
arborescens.....	60	5 00	polyacantha albispina.....	30	2 50
camanchia.....	40	3 00	polyacantha watsonii.....	35	3 00
fragilis.....	20	1 50			

XII—HARDY AMERICAN HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

Descriptions, pages 32 to 38

Prices, unless otherwise noted, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10, \$8 per 100. All strong plants

Aconitum reclinatum. uncinatum.	Coreopsis lanceolata. major. major rosea. verticillata.	Leptandra virginica. Lewisia rediviva. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.	Solidago canadensis. laucifolia. odora. virgaurea.
Adopogon (<i>Krigia</i>) montana. Amsonia amsonia. Anemone virginiana. Angelica curtisii. Aquilegia canadensis. Apocynum androsæmi- folium.	Cornus canadensis. Cynoglossum virginicum. Diphylleia cymosa. Disporum lanuginosum. Dodecatheon meadia. Eryngium aquaticum. Eupatorium ageratoides. perfoliatum. purpureum.	Leucocrinum montanum. 25c. each, \$2 for 10. Lobelia cardinalis. syphilitica. Melanthium virginicum. Mertensia virginica. Mimulus ringens. Monarda clinopodia. didyma. fistulosa.	Spigelia marylandica. 25c. each, \$2 for 10. Stenanthium robustum. Steironema ciliatum. Stokesia laevis. Thalictrum dioicum. Thermopsis caroliniana. Therofon aconitifolium. Tradescantia pilosa. virginica.
Aralia nudicaulis. racemosa. Archangelica hirsuta. Artemisia gracilis. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10. Aruncus (<i>Spiræa</i>) aruncus. Asarum canadense. macranthum. Asclepias incarnata. pubera. tuberosa.	Euphorbia corollata. Galax aphylla. Gentiana andrewsii. Geranium maculatum. Geum radiatum. Helenium autumnale. Helianthus strumosus. Hepatica acuta.	Panax (<i>Aralia</i>) quinque- folium. Parnassia asarifolia. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10. Pedicularis canadensis. Paronychia argyrocoma. Phlox maculata. pilosa. subulata. subulata alba.	Trautvetteria carolinensis. Triosteum perfoliatum. Unifolium canadense. Uvularia perfoliata. sessilifolia. Vagneria racemosa. Veratrum viride. Vernonia noveboracensis. Viola blanda.
Aster cordifolius. novæ-angliae. novæ-angliae rosea. Baptisia australis. tinctoria. Bidens trichosperma. Brauneria purpurea. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10. Callirhoe involucrata. 25c. each, \$2 for 10. Campanula divaricata. Capsnodia sempervirens. Carex fraseri.	Heuchera americana. pubescens. sanguinea. 25 cts. each. \$2 for 10. villosa. Hibiscus , var. "Crimson Eye." militaris roseus. moscheutos. Hieracium venosum. Houstonia purpurea. tenuifolia. Hydrastis canadensis. Iris cristata. missouriensis. 25c. each. \$2 for 10. verna.	Physostegia virginiana. virginiana, var. alba. Podophyllum peltatum. Polygonatum biflorum. commutatum. Porteranthus stipulatus. Potentilla tridentata. Prunella vulgaris. Pyrola rotundifolia. Rhexia virginica. Rudbeckia fulgida. Sanguinaria canadensis. Saxifraga micranthidifolia. michauxii. Scrophularia marylandica. Sedum telephioides. ternatum.	Viola blanda. canadensis. cucullata. cucullata nana. cucullata laciniata. hastata. lanceolata. palmata. pedata. var. bicolor. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10. var. alba. 75 cts. each. rotundifolia. sheltonii. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10. sagittata. Yucca glauca. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10. filamentosa. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10. flaccida. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$10 per 100. Xerophyllum asphodeloides. Zigadenus leimanthoides.
Cassia marylandica. Caulophyllum thalictroides. Chamaelirium luteum. Chamaenerion angustifolium. Cimicifuga americana. racemosa. Clintonia borealis. umbellulata.	Lacinaria cylindrica. grandiflora. gracilis. pycnostachya. scariosa. spicata. spicata pumila.	Shortia galacifolia. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$20 per 100. Silene stellata. virginica. Solidago bicolor.	

XIII—EVERGREENS FOR CHRISTMAS AND THE HOLIDAYS

For prices, see page 39



KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

Grown in the Carolina Mountains at 3800 feet elevation

Salem Branch Nursery Price - List

These prices are for stock delivered f. o. b. cars at **Salem, Mass.**, freight station for shipment by **freight or express**. Local deliveries along the north shore may be made by wagon. Special selections will be charged special prices. The Rhododendrons are splendid, heavy specimen clumps; the Hybrids strong, bushy plants; the Evergreens are all recently transplanted and are trimmed specimens.

A specialty is made of supplying large Elms, Maples, Lindens, Oaks, Magnolias and Evergreens for street planting and **quick effects**. My facilities for securing stock grown in local nurseries is unexcelled, and as I select personally and buy in large quantities my customers may rely on receiving only the finest stock and at lowest prices.

Please write for estimate on any list of trees or plants wanted, to

HARLAN P. KELSEY, Beacon Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Native Rhododendrons in car lots, for massing, at special prices. Write for information

SHRUBS

Page		Each	10	100
	RHODODENDRONS. Nearly all Rhododendrons are heavily budded.			
3	maximum. 1 to 1½ ft., clumps...	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$60 00
	1½ to 2 ft., clumps	1 50	12 50	110 00
	2 to 3 ft., clumps	2 50	22 00	180 00
	3 to 4½ ft., clumps	4 00	30 00	250 00
	Extra selection and size from \$5 up.			
4	catawbiense —			
	1 to 1½ ft., clumps	1 25	9 00	80 00
	1½ to 2 ft., clumps	2 00	18 00	150 00
	2 to 3 ft., clumps	3 50	30 00	250 00
	3 to 4 ft., clumps	6 00	50 00	450 00
	All are heavy clumps with many stems and are specimen plants. They lift with a large heavy ball. Special selection may be charged extra.			
4	punctatum. See Highlands Nursery Price-List.			
4	ferrugineum. 12 to 18 in., bushy.	1 75	15 00	
4	hirsutum. 12 to 18 in., bushy.	1 75	15 00	
4	jacksonii. 12 to 18 in., very bushy.	2 00		
4	Named Hybrids. 3-yr., bushy	1 75	15 00	

Named Hybrid Rhododendrons, continued.

VARIETIES—Caractacus, everestianum, roseum elegans, H. N. Sargent, Parson's gloriosum, Bertie Parsons, General Grant, album elegans, Abraham Lincoln, delicatissimum, gloriosum, purpureum grandiflorum, catawbiense alba.

Page		Each	10	100
6	Pieris (Andromeda) floribunda —			
	9 to 12 in., budded.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	
	12 in., budded.....	2 00	18 00	
	18 in., budded.....	3 00	25 00	
	japonica. 12 to 18 in., budded.....	1 50	12 50	
	speciosa. 1 to 2 ft.....	1 75		
9	Azalea arboreas			
	12 to 18 in., heavy.....	1 00	9 00	\$80 00
	18 to 24 in., heavy.....	1 50	12 50	110 00
	24 to 30 in., heavy.....	2 00	17 50	
	Fine, heavy clumps, many stems not single plants.			
9	lutea. 12 to 18 in.....	50	4 50	
	mollis. 12 to 18 in.....	40	3 50	30 00
	ghent. 12 to 18 in.....	40	3 50	30 00
	amona. 12 to 18 in.....	60	5 00	
4	Kalmia latifolia. 12 to 18 in., clumps.	1 25	8 00	65 00
	1½ to 2 ft., clumps.....	2 00	15 00	125 00
	2 to 3 ft., clumps.....	3 50	30 00	200 00

OTHER PLANTS AND VINES

Page		Each	10	100
10	Berberis thunbergii. 12 to 18 in.....	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$18 00
6	Dendrium prostratum. Clumps.....	50	4 00	
	Eulalia univittata. Clumps.....	30	2 50	20 00
6	Leucothoe catesbaei. Clumps.....	60	5 00	
30	Lilium superbum. Large bulbs.....	30	1 50	10 00
22	Parthenocissus (Ampelopsis) engelmanni. Strong clumps.....	50	4 00	

Page		Each	10	100
22	Vitis heterophylla. Strong.....	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$30 00
	var. concord. Strong.....	30	2 50	
22	Wistaria. 18 to 24 in.....	50	4 00	\$30 00
22	in var. Strong clumps.....	75	5 00	
38	Yucca faccida. Clumps.....	35	3 00	20 00
38	filamentosa. Clumps.....	35	3 00	

SPECIMEN EVERGREENS

Page		Each	10	100
14	Abies concolor. 6 to 14 ft. Specimens from	\$5 to \$20	00	
15	Picea pungens (Blue Spruce). 4 to 10 ft. Specimens from.....	\$2 to 10	00	
15	engelmanni. 4 to 10 ft. Specimens from	\$3 to 12	00	

Page		Each	10	100
15	Pinus contorta. 2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$25 00
15	pungens. 1 to 2 ft.....	30	2 50	
15	Thuja occidentalis (Arborvitae). 3 to 4 ft.	75	6 00	40 00
	Siberian Arborvitae. 2 to 3 ft.....	75	6 00	50 00
	pyramidalis. 2 ft.....	65	6 00	
15	Tsuga caroliniana. 3 to 4 ft.....	4 00	30 00	

The above is only a partial list. Reasonable prices will be made on any desired Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens or Herbaceous Plants. A specialty is made of best specimen stock—not low prices—but if ordinary stock is asked for, correspondingly low prices will be made.

INDEX

In the Price-List will be found the page numbers giving descriptions of species

	Descriptions	Prices		Descriptions	Prices
I	Rhododendrons, Kalmias, Andromedas, and Other Evergreen Shrubs.....	3 46	IX	Cypripediums and Other Orchids	26 50
II	Azaleas, Roses, Viburnums, and Other Deciduous Shrubs.....	9 47	X	Lilies, Trilliums and Other Bulbous Plants..	28 51
III	Pines, Firs, Hemlocks, and Other Evergreen Trees.....	14 48	XI	Cacti.....	31 51
IV	Deciduous Trees for Street, Lawn and Forest Planting.....	16 48	XII	Herbaceous Perennials	32 51
V	Creepers and Ground-Covering Plants.....	20 49		Nomenclature.....	38
VI	Vines and Climbers.....	21 49	XIII	Evergreens for Christmas and the Holidays.	39 39
VII	Ferns.....	23 50		Landscape Design and Planting.....	40
VIII	Sarracenias and Other Insectivorous, Aquatic and Bog Plants.....	24 50		Salem Branch Nursery, Description of	42 52
				A Trip to Highlands Nursery.....	43
				Highlands Nursery, Description of.....	45
				How to Order.....	45
				Order Sheet	opposite

PLEASE USE THIS ORDER FORM

More Will be Sent on Request

190

To **HARLAN P. KELSEY**

BEACON BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

Dear Sir: Enclosed find { Money Order, Express Order, } for \$
{ Check, Cash or Stamps. }

Send in time to arrive on or before

To (Name)

Street Post Office State

Forward by { Express, Freight }
or Mail.

Express Office Name of Express Company

Freight Station Name of Railroad

Further Instructions:

Selected from { Highlands Nursery Price-list
Salem Branch } Signed

QUANTITY	NAMES OF PLANTS	SIZE	PRICE	AMOUNT
----------	-----------------	------	-------	--------

QUANTITY

NAMES OF PLANTS

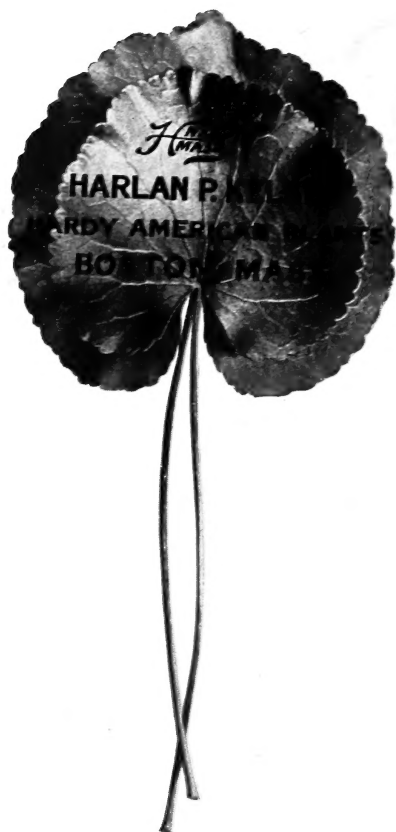
SIZE

PRICE

AMOUNT

Forwarded,





RHODODENDRON
CATAWBIENSE
True Species

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